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White Paper Gives U.K. Cost Forecast or Entering EEC

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Entering the Common Market could Britain's food prices as much as 25 percent and put a substantial new burden on the balance of payments, the government today.

There were two main points in a lengthy white paper estimating the possible economic impact of British membership in the Common Market. The figures in the white paper were extraordinarily inconclusive for a government document. For example, it said that membership could cost between \$240 million and \$244 million a year on the balance of payments.

Mr. Wilson explained that there were too many imponderables about a British relationship to the European Economic Community to make precise estimates feasible. The white paper itself spoke of a "wide margin of error" and "very variable assumptions."

Nevertheless, it was immediately clear that opponents of joining the Community would seize on the white paper as support for their view.

A new joint opposition group, the Common Market Safeguards Campaign, said at once that the new figures showed membership would put a "huge load" on Britain and "gravely weaken" her economy.

Wilson Denies Shift

In these circumstances, many people here today were asking why Mr. Wilson had put out the white paper. Some suspiciously suggested that it might be preparing the way to abandon his three-year-old position in favor of British entry.

Edwin Griffiths, a Conservative MP, asked the prime minister whether he might try to perform a political somersault and run away from negotiations before the next general election.

Mr. Wilson said: "The application is in and is not in question. We have said we are ready to start negotiations tomorrow if the others are. We now know of their willingness to start them this year."

After difficult talks in Brussels, the six EEC members agreed last weekend on financial arrangements that should make negotiations possible by July with the four applicant states. They are Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

There will undoubtedly be intensive speculation on the Common Market about Mr. Wilson's motives. As polls have shown British public opinion cooling to the idea of membership, some EEC figures have worried about the possibility of another political turn in Britain.

But the best-informed sources here do not think the prime minister or the government are changing their established pro-market position. The better, as that the white paper represents "not a conspiracy but a blunder."

Last fall, at the Labor party conference, Mr. Wilson was under some apparent pressure from union leaders opposed to membership. At one point he promised new figures on the costs to Britain. That promise may have been made casually, but he evidently felt he had to keep his word.

The white paper devoted much attention to the question of food prices, which is by far the most sensitive aspect of the Common Market issue.

This country traditionally has low food prices and admits vast amounts of butter and grain and other items from abroad without tariffs. British farmers are then paid subsidies to compensate them for higher costs.

The EEC takes care of its farmers by keeping prices at a higher level. Foreign farm products have to pay substantial levies as they enter.

The result is that the French or Italian housewife has to pay more than her British equivalent. This table, in dollars per pound, shows some comparative French and British prices.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Two Charged With Murder of Mrs. McKay; Body Missing

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Two men were charged tonight with the murder of Mrs. Muriel McKay, 56-year-old Australian wife of a newspaper executive.

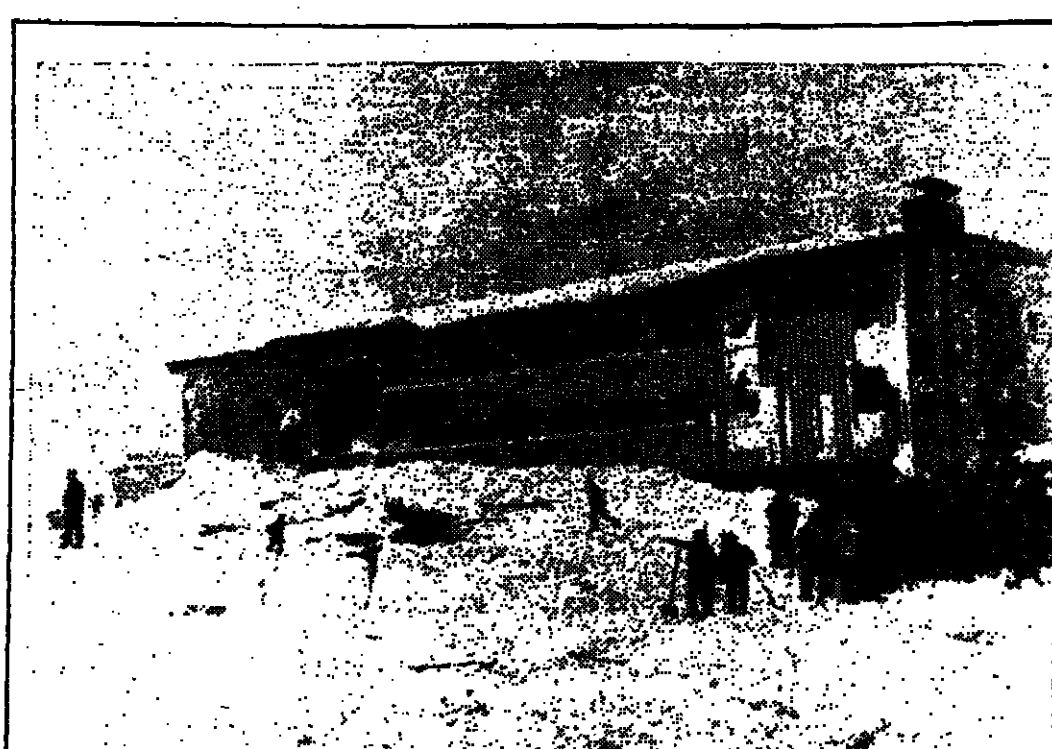
The men were identified by police as Arthur Hester, 33, and Norman Hester, 27, and will appear at Wimbledon Court tomorrow to answer the charges. They are believed to be Indians from the Caribbean island of Tobago.

They were also charged with attempting to obtain \$1 million (\$240,000) in ransom for the return of Mrs. McKay, missing for six days by threatening her husband, Alexander McKay, 60, deputy chairman of the mass circulation newspaper of the World Sunday News.

The two brothers lived at Rock's Farm, isolated in lonely Hertfordshire countryside 35 miles north of London.

More than 100 policemen for the last two days have been pumping ponds in the area and searching the farm.

Scotland Yard announced tonight that no body had been found. Police sources said they "strongly" suspected that Mrs. McKay was, in fact, dead. Until today they had fostered hopes of finding her alive.



CATASTROPHE—Exterior view of the UCPA hostel after a wall of snow hit it.

39 Killed as Avalanche Batters Hostel at French Skiing Resort

VAL D'ISERE, France, Feb. 10 (AP).—Tons of fresh powder snow, rolling a half-mile at express-train speeds, broke like a white tidal wave over a vacation camp here today, killing at least 39 skiers and injuring more than 30 others in one of Europe's worst single-avalanche tolls of the century.

Some 400 rescue workers continued to search the site tonight in the face of a continuing blizzard and the threat of further killer avalanches.

Whipped by the 60-mile-an-hour winds of a wild Alpine blizzard, the mass of snow jumped a national highway, a river, crushed two garages and ripped the roof off a hotel before crashing through the bay windows of the vacation camp's dining room at breakfast time.

Tonight, on orders of departmental authorities, a group of 130 French schoolchildren were evacuated from a ski school and a hotel was closed because of continuing avalanche danger in freezing temperatures. Police reported that a slide late this afternoon had swept away two farmhouses at Ugine, about 40 miles from Val d'Isere by road. There were no victims.

Most of the dead and injured at Val d'Isere were young people enjoying a low-cost ski vacation at the Union des Centres de Plein Air (Union of Fresh-Air Centers). Of the 194 guests, many were French hotel and railway workers. One of the dead was a Lebanese. About 20 Belgians and six West Germans were staying in the hostel.

The avalanche left behind horrible traces of its speed and force. The dining room was splattered with blood from bodies crushed against a wall and lungs that exploded under the pressure of the slide.

Swath of Destruction

Other bodies, including those of ski-trail workers who were going to their jobs when the avalanche hit at about 8 a.m., were thrown hundreds of feet in the air. The slide's 100-yard-wide front caught autos head on and carried them over 100 yards.

Renoit Miko, a 21-year-old Belgian, said in a hospital at Bourg-Saint-Maurice, about 15 miles from here: "I was on my way to the breakfast room when I received the news of the disaster."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



EMERGENCY—Rescue workers shoveling snow out of the dining room of the Union des Centres de Plein Air, where most of yesterday's avalanche victims died.

Democratic Party Policy Unit Asks Vietnam Pullout Within 18 Months

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The Democratic Policy Council called yesterday for "a firm and unequivocal commitment" to withdraw all American military forces from Vietnam on a definite timetable.

Only two substantial changes were made in the text proposed by the Harriman committee. The committee had asserted that the pace of withdrawal should depend "wholly and exclusively" on American interests. The full council changed the words "wholly and exclusively" to "primarily."

The council also softened what seemed to be a description of the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon as a dictatorship. The committee had written that "to equip the present Thieu government so that it can continue its rule through military means is not only unjustifiable but delusive."

That was amended to read: "Our continued unconditional support of the Thieu government is now constituted is not only unjustifiable but delusive."

Mr. Rogers received a somewhat cool, but diplomatically correct, reception in Morocco yesterday, on the first stop of his trip. His arrival in Tunis last night set off minor disorders by Tunisian students and a snub by some of the 150 American Peace Corps volunteers serving in this small Arab nation.

Student Demonstrators

Crowds of Tunisian students attempted to demonstrate against Mr. Rogers and "American imperialism" during his visit here ten days ago that they had reason to believe helplessly about streets guarded by hundreds of riot police and army troops.

Some students said the Tunisian government had encouraged or supported their plan to demonstrate "as long as there is no violence."

Eight American Peace Corps volunteers stood with their backs turned to Mr. Rogers this morning when the secretary of state gave a speech at the U.S. Embassy to employees of the embassy and other American

Democrats Urge Senate to Reject Carswell's High Court Nomination

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—The Democratic Policy Council—the party's official voice on policy matters—urged today that the Senate reject the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell, saying the appointment should never have been made.

Former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, the council chairman, said any man chosen for the high court "must be devoid of any record of racial bias, intolerance or discrimination."

Mr. Humphrey said Judge Carswell does not meet that test. The policy council, in a catalogue of the views on election year issues, classified Judge Carswell with Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., whose Supreme Court selection earlier was rejected by the Senate.

"We believe that the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations to the Supreme Court should not have been made and we urge the Senate to reject Judge Carswell as it did Judge Haynsworth," the council declared.

"I think the President and his administration have played rather loosely with the judiciary in these two appointments," Mr. Humphrey said.

1 Killed, 23 Hurt Arabs Attack Israelis At Airport in Munich

By David Binder

MUNICH, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Four grenade-throwing Arabs killed an Israeli airline passenger in an attack at Munich's Riem Airport this afternoon that left 23 persons wounded—11 of them seriously.

Following interrogation of two of the assailants, the Munich police chief, Manfred Schreiber, told newsmen there was reason to believe the aim of the attack was to kill Asaf Dayan, the actor son of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

The young Dayan was among the Israeli passengers aboard El Al Flight 435 which stopped over at Munich at noon on its scheduled flight from Tel Aviv to London.

He was not injured. But his companion, the Israeli actress Hanna Maron, was among the passengers struck and seriously wounded by shrapnel when a grenade thrown into their transit bus exploded.

(Police later identified the dead man as Aric Katzenstein, 32. His father, Heinz Katzenstein, 56, was injured by flying glass and admitted to a Munich hospital, United Press International reported.)

The police said they believed the four Arabs, armed with hand grenades and pistols, arrived at Munich almost at the same time as the El Al plane aboard Syrian Arab Airline's Flight 405 from Damascus.

Eyewitness Account

According to police and eyewitnesses, the attack started at 12:58 p.m. in the following manner: The assailants mingled with 19 El Al passengers who had boarded the bus to their plane.

Two of the Arabs pulled their pistols. One ordered the bus driver to open the doors. The El Al pilot, Uriel Cohen, wrestled with the other. When the bus doors opened, the Arab threw a grenade into the transit lounge, which was crowded with about 100 persons. A third Arab was seized by a Bavarian frontier policeman just as he had pulled the pin on his third grenade. It exploded in the Arab's hand.

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Actor Asaf Dayan, son of Israeli defense chief Moshe Dayan, thought to have been target of attack. He was not injured.

Two Groups Claim Attack

AMMAN, Jordan, Feb. 10 (AP).—Two Arab guerrilla groups claimed responsibility today for the attack at Munich's Riem Airport.

The Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a small, extreme leftist organization, said the attack was carried out by its fighters.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Amman Curbs Guerrillas

A Pakistani Regiment Is Reported in Jordan

By Dana Adams Schmidt

BEIRUT, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Pakistan has quietly moved an infantry regiment into Jordan to support the Arabs' confrontation with Israel, high officials close to the palace in Amman said today.

Also in Amman today, but unconnected with the movement of the regiment, the government issued an order reasserting earlier measures for controlling the commandos—particularly the prohibition against carrying arms in towns, but adding a new one requiring commandos to turn in their stockpiles of arms and ammunition to the authorities.

A committee representing the commando groups, including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine as well as all those that work with el-Fatah in the Armed Struggle Command, answered angrily that the measures were "meant to push the country to the verge of civil war" and that Jordanian authorities alone would be responsible for "any bloodshed that may ensue."

Radio el-Fatah later warned "the masses of the East Bank" that "imperialist agents and counter-revolutionaries" were plotting to "take away the arms from our masses."

The el-Fatah leader and voice of moderation, Yasser Arafat, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Russian section of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Pakistan is the first non-Arab Moslem country to give an Arab country military support against Israel although an Islamic summit conference at Rabat last September voted in principle to support the Palestinian cause.

The troops are in addition, the source said, to two Pakistani agencies operating in Tunisia.

Other young Peace Corpsmen present or scowled when Mr. Rogers said he is "cautiously optimistic" that President Nixon's Vietnam policy "will continue to work."

Mr. Rogers planned his present trip primarily as a goodwill mission to demonstrate what he calls "a new interest in Africa." He knew that in the two Arab states on his itinerary he would have problems growing out of U.S. Middle East policy and Arab emotions, but he hoped to overcome them by his personal criticism such as that excerpted primarily as a goodwill mission.

Students Demonstrate

Rogers in Tunis, U.S. Is Warned on Israel

By Charles Mohr

TUNIS, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The premier of Tunisia said today that further American jet-aircraft sales to Israel would be a "kind of provocation" that would "add insult to injury" to the Arab states. He made the remark shortly after a conference with U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers, who is on a ten-day tour of Africa, had said earlier today that American Middle East policy has been "misunderstood." "I think that as a result of this trip I will be able to clear up the misunderstanding," the U.S. cabinet official added.

But, as a news conference this evening, Tunisian Premier Bahi Ladghem said "it is no secret" that even such moderate Arab states as Tunisia dislike U.S. policy toward the Israeli-Arab conflict, especially reports that Washington may sell more jet fighters to Israel.

Mr. Rogers received a somewhat cool, but diplomatically correct, reception in Morocco yesterday, on the first stop of his trip. His arrival in Tunis last night set off minor disorders by Tunisian students and a snub by some of the 150 American Peace Corps volunteers serving in this small Arab nation.

Russians Reported Willing To Meet on Access to Berlin

By Stephens Broening

PARIS, Feb. 10 (AP).—The Soviet Union has agreed to negotiate with the three Western Allies on easing tensions in Berlin, diplomatic sources said today.

Soviet agreement was conveyed in messages delivered in Moscow today to the ambassadors of the United States, Britain and France.

Allied sources said Russia had offered to start talks "as soon as possible," as the Allies proposed in their joint note of last Dec. 16. The note concerned access to West Berlin rather than its status.

Soviet acceptance came as no real surprise. West German officials said during Chancellor Willy Brandt's visit here ten days ago that they had reason to believe the Soviet response would be positive.

Diplomats here viewed the Russian answer as a step by Moscow to promote the Warsaw Pact request for a European security conference.

At their year-end meeting in Brussels last December, the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization made the Berlin issue one of the tests of Soviet cooperation which could

ease the way for such a conference. The ministers, in their final communiqué, praised Big Three efforts "to gain the cooperation of the Soviet Union in improving the situation with respect to Berlin and free access to the city."

"The elimination of difficulties created in the past with respect to Berlin, especially with regard to access, would increase the prospect for serious discussions on the other concrete issues which continue to divide East and West," the communiqué added.

There was an allusion to the Warsaw Pact's bid for a pan-European security conference, and a condition posed by the Allies for supporting it.

Two other conditions posed by NATO were the response of the East European states to Bonn's effort at improving relations, and the Warsaw Pact's willingness to discuss mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe with NATO.

High Price of Soviet Amity Is Unacceptable, Scheel Hints

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Feb. 10.—The Soviet Union is sticking to its maximum demands as the price for better relations with West Germany, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said today.

These include recognition of East Germany as a sovereign state and acceptance of the Communist constitution that West Berlin is a "special political entity" not tied to West Germany, he added. Both demands are unacceptable here, even under the new and relaxed approach to Eastern problems taken by Chancellor Willy Brandt's government.

Mr. Scheel's remarks on Russia's Berlin position were of particular interest in view of the Soviet note handed to the U.S., British, and French ambassadors in Moscow today which dealt with the question of access to and practical problems in Berlin, but not its status per se.

Mr. Scheel's remarks, made to Latin American ambassadors here, were the first official admission that political talks in Poland and those still going on in the Soviet Union had run into a solid wall. He coupled his pessimistic view with an appeal to Bonn's Eastern neighbors for "understanding of our difficulties."

He confirmed that the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany were insisting that Bonn recognize the status quo in Central Europe as the price of progress with any one of them in bilateral talks. But he also revealed that Soviet "hints" presented in 18 hours of discussions between Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Mr. Brandt's special emissary, Egon Bahr, went even further.

They included, Mr. Scheel said, a demand that Bonn declare invalid the Munich agreement, under which Hitler took the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia. Bonn's signature of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty was not enough, but must also renounce all access to nuclear weapons.

Although Mr. Scheel did not say this appeared to mean renunciation of the West German military's limited and strictly controlled nuclear potential, the West Germans operate ground-to-ground missiles which can be equipped with nuclear warheads, but the warheads themselves are under American control.

This has long been a target of Communist propaganda, but many West German planners were hopeful the Russians would choose to ignore extraneous subjects such as this one and concentrate on approaches which could lead to practical results.

The foreign minister indicated that West Germany was not ready to renounce what he called "the rightful claim of the German people to self-determination," meaning the old Bonn claim that 17 million East Germans have the right to decide whether they want to live under Communism. Previously, the Brandt regime has tacitly agreed that by signing non-aggression treaties with East Germany and other Communist states

Tito, Selassie Talk
ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia, who is in Ethiopia on a three-day visit, and Emperor Haile Selassie held talks for three hours today.

ADVERTISEMENT

FREE IRAN!

COMMITTEE FOR THE FREEDOM OF IRAN PLANS
ELECTION TO CREATE GOVERNMENT IN EXILE!

The Committee for the Freedom of Iran has announced plans to hold a free election in which Iranian both inside and outside Iran would participate in creating a new government in exile. The exact date will be announced shortly.

The proposed new government in exile would replace the present puppet government of Iran and arrange for a national election with the help of international supervision that would restore freedoms and privileges now withheld from the Iranian people.

The chief of SAVAK, Iran's secret police and his aides would be brought to justice for the arrest, torture and murder of thousands of Iranian students who objected to the abuses and tyranny exercised by the present puppet government. This is only one instance of many where SAVAK has acted on behalf of tyranny at the expense of the freedom of Iran.

For instance, in the field of foreign affairs, it would bring to a halt the activities of the Iranian press which has been used by SAVAK to spread lies in which it is obvious that the Iranian Ambassador asked to leave, thereby destroying the friendship of a good and ancient neighbor.

The fact that such stupidity is consistent makes the act only that much more deserving of extreme punishment. It would bring to a halt the selling of oil to Israel to bomb our Moslem brothers in Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Lebanon.

It would result in the dismissal from high Iranian office of Communists placed there through the Jewish (Communist) Party.

It would bring to a stop the sending of military supplies to the Kurds from Kurdistan and Kurdistan to fight the Iraqi Government. Muslims do not believe that Muslims should kill one another.

In short, the government in exile would create a more able and constructive foreign policy that would allow Iran to help bring peace to the Middle East once it replaced the present puppet government.

Domestically, it would bring freedom of speech and assembly of press and radio—so that the people of Iran would join the family of free nations.

It would create new governmental procedures that would eliminate the constant search for new avenues of graft and corruption that have become a sinister fact of life for every Iranian businessman. Let us Free Iran!

The Committee for the Freedom of Iran, Hassan Mahdavi, Chairman.

Hassan Mahdavi.

Israeli Planes Strike Twice Near Canal

Air-Raid Warning Is Sounded in Cairo

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Israeli planes today carried out two raids on Egyptian military targets in the southern sector of the Suez Canal, an army spokesman said.

He said the Israeli planes returned to base after dropping anti-aircraft batteries and artillery on camps for 40 minutes in mid-afternoon, two hours after an hour-long pounding in the same sector.

All Israeli aircraft returned safely to base, the spokesman said.

Early today, an army spokesman said, an Israeli soldier died in an overnight artillery, mortar and automatic-weapon duel with Egyptian troops in the Suez Canal Zone.

Cairo Air-Raid Sirens

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Air-raid sirens sounded in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis today, but there were no immediate reports of raiding planes.

All Cairo motorists have been put under a 24-hour notice to paint their car headlights blue or be fined.

The order, issued by the Interior Ministry yesterday, is part of government plans to prepare Cairo for any direct Israeli attacks.

Israel launched five air attacks on the outskirts of Cairo in January and a sixth this month.

The partial blackout, in force since last year, is being enforced more strictly following the attacks. Cairo citizens have also been instructed to be "better prepared" for any eventually.

Bomb in Gaza Strip

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip, Feb. 10 (AP).—A saboteur's grenade today wounded 33 Arab men, women and children and one Israeli soldier in a blast at Khan Yunis, in the Gaza Strip, the Israeli military command announced.

The saboteur buried a grenade in front of the busy civilian government headquarters in the refugee town, a spokesman said.

"Twenty-two of the wounded were students aged 15 and 16, he added. Some of the injured were reported in serious condition.

Guerrillas Deny Part

AMMAN, Jordan, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Leading Palestinian guerrilla groups tonight denied any knowledge of the attack on a bus at Munich airport today.

A spokesman for the Palestine Armed Struggle Command, the body which coordinates guerrilla action, said none of its member organizations has indicated they were responsible for the explosion.

A Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine spokesman also denied any connection with the incident.

Reports in Amman tonight said a small and obscure guerrilla group, called the Armed Struggle Group, had claimed responsibility, but this was not confirmed and no statement was issued.

Israel Blames el-Fatah

JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (AP).—Israel tonight pinned the blame for the attack against El Al passengers in Munich on the el-Fatah guerrilla organization and scorned the assailants as "cowards who cannot fight inside Israel or on its borders."

A government statement said, "It is characteristic of the enemy to attack peaceful passengers traveling on a civilian flight."

Rogers in Tunis Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed by the Tunisian premier had not been expected.

At his news conference, Premier Ledgham said that bilateral relations between the U.S. and Tunisia are "harmonious and fruitful" and that there is no doubt that the United States is "willing to see a just peace" in the Middle East. However, he expressed disapproval of the American "approach" to the problem.

He added that "at a time when Israel is far superior, militarily speaking, and especially in the air, it is a kind of provocation to give and provide Israel with more planes."

He said the balance of power is already in favor of Israel, and further arms sales would add insult to injury to Arab countries.

The Tunisian complaint was apparently in reference to reports from Washington that the United States will sell 30 more Phantom jets and 80 more A-4 Skyhawk fighter bombers to Israel. High American officials believe the sale will go through.

About half the 150 Peace Corps volunteers in Tunisia signed letters denouncing the war in Vietnam, which were presented to Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers continued to smile calmly as the handful of volunteers turned their backs on him during his morning speech. The secretary met today with Mr. Ledgham and Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Bourguiba, the father of Tunisian independence and the dominant figure in the nation, in a France recuperating from an illness.

520 Israeli Dead Since 6-Day War; Heaviest Action on Egyptian Front

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Over 520 Israelis have been killed and 2,000 injured in more than 10,000 armed clashes and bomb incidents since the six-day war in June, 1967, according to figures published here today.

The Egyptian front took first place with nearly 4,500 incidents, followed by the Jordanian front with over 3,000.

In the period from June 12, 1967, to Jan. 31 this year, 284 Israelis were killed and 870 wounded in actions against regular Arab armed forces, while 141 were killed and 589 wounded in clashes with guerrillas.

In the same period 91 civilians were killed and 557 wounded in clashes along the cease-fire lines and within the occupied territories and Israel proper.



Overall view of Val d'Isère, the ski resort where an avalanche struck yesterday.

Arabs Kill 1 At Munich

(Continued from Page 1)

its men. It gave no immediate details.

Another relatively unknown group, The Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine, said the attack was carried out by its "Omar Saratawi unit No. 122."

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In the same period 91 civilians were killed and 557 wounded in clashes along the cease-fire lines and within the occupied territories and Israel proper.

Avalanche at Val d'Isère Kills 39 in Skiing Hostel

(Continued from Page 1)

membered I had left my comb in my room. I started climbing back up the stairs, when the avalanche struck. There was a frightening noise, and then a huge mass of snow burst through the staircase window and hit me as I was on the seventh step.

"I was swept along the corridor for over 40 yards and then straight through another window on the other side of the hostel. Suddenly I found myself lying outside in the snow."

Mr. Miko and other survivors returning to the dining room found metal tables twisted and in the kitchen an iron stove cut in half by the rush of snow. Then, with planks and their bare hands, they began digging for other survivors.

Joined by policemen and soldiers in Val d'Isère who were preparing for a ski meet, the rescue workers used sounding devices to hunt out bodies. Many who were found to be dead were left half-buried as the search went on for survivors.

A one-point rescue workers dug frantically into a pile of snow that seemed to be the source of a faint noise. They uncovered an unoccupied car whose radio had been jammed on by the force of the avalanche.

The rescue work went on in bitter conditions and near-zero visibility, the effects of a mountain storm that natives of Val d'Isère—one of France's most popular ski resorts and the home of ski champion Jean-Claude Killy—called the worst in memory.

The road between the resort and Bourg-Saint-Maurice in the valley was continuously covered by drifting snow. Police blocked it to all but emergency traffic and sent a snowplow to lead each ambulance convoy.

The temperature, 17 degrees Fahrenheit but seemingly colder because of rising winds, also hampered rescue efforts.

Like Concrete

"I tried to get people out," said Jacques Sifferlen, a student trapped in the slide, "but a lot of them were stuck like in concrete. You couldn't pull them out and had to cut people free with steel blades."

The avalanche came 800 yards down the south slope of a 10,000-foot mountain called "The Dome," an area described by the resort's security chief, Jacques Jouve, as one where "nothing would have indicated there was such a danger."

However, Jacques Boule, a departmental official at Chambéry, noted an avalanche at Tignes, five miles away, that killed four persons last week, said the catastrophe was "foreseeable."

"Val d'Isère and Tignes," he said, "live under the incessant threat of avalanches and the few efforts made to take steps to head off a

France and Spain Sign \$90 Million Deal for Mirages

PARIS, Feb. 10.—French and Spanish officials today signed an agreement for the delivery of 30 Mirage-3 jet fighters to the Spanish Air Force.

Defense Ministry officials said the \$90 million deal gives Spain joint production rights which will permit Spanish firms to collaborate on the production of the aircraft through subcontractors and take the pressure of the taxed Dassault facilities. Spanish sources indicated Spain would produce up to 45 percent of the contract.

Spokesman for Dassault aircraft company had originally indicated the deal would be for Mirage-5 planes, a less costly version of the Mirage-3E.

The agreement today was signed by Defense Minister Michel Delebarre and Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo during a brief ceremony at the Defense Ministry here.

The Defense Ministry said that the contract will provide for close cooperation between aircraft industries in the two countries. It said that deliveries will begin this year and are expected to be completed by 1972.

U.S. Protest to Israel Over Raid Reported

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 10 (Reuters).—The United States has protested to Israel against a recent bombing attack near an American school in the Cairo suburb of Mahdi. Informal sources said here today.

The sources said Israel told Washington in reply that the bombings were aimed at a military base in the area, and that it should transfer the school somewhere else.

The school in Mahdi is attended by about 300 foreign children. Reports from Cairo last week said that the windows of the school were shattered during the Israeli bombardment and the children were reported to have been badly frightened.

Flag Desecration

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10 (AP).—Charles Claverie, 30, was found guilty yesterday of desecrating the American flag by wearing a small replica of it as a patch on the seat of his pants. He testified that the flag was used to cover a hole in his trousers, but police said his pants needed no patching.

Calley's Commander Denies 'Influence' in Prosecution

PORT KENNEDY, Ga., Feb. 10

(UPI).—The commanding officer of Lt. William L. Calley Jr.'s brigade denied from the witness stand today that he was influenced by any outside source in recommending that Lt. Calley be prosecuted for the alleged My Lai massacre.

Lt. Col. Frank L. Garrison gave the testimony during the second day of hearings on a defense motion to drop the charges against Lt. Calley on the ground that command influence tainted the action by President Nixon, has eased any chance Lt. Calley can get a fair trial.

At the time the charges were brought, Col. Garrison was reviewing officer of the Calley investigation and recommended the lieutenant be court-martialed.

Following Col. Garrison's testimony today, prosecutor Capt. Anthony Daniel announced, "We have called every single witness who has made a decision in this case (and) dispelled any inference of command influence."

2 More Witnesses

The defense disagreed, however, and Judge Reid Kennedy, a lieutenant colonel, announced he was granting a defense request to call two more witnesses, probably to uncover morning. They were identified as Col. J. D. Edwards and Lt. Col. (ret.) Lon D. Marlowe, Lt. Calley's commander before Col. Garrison took over.

After Col. Garrison's testimony, the defense spent the afternoon showing the court video tapes, as it did yesterday. The tapes were selected to demonstrate the wide news coverage the My Lai case had received—coverage which the defense says makes it impossible for the defendant to get a fair trial.

Lt. Calley is charged with the premeditated murder of 102 Vietnamese civilians on March 16, 1968, the day his infantry platoon swept through the village of My Lai.

One of the star witnesses of today's session was Capt. William Hill, a former legal officer who signed murder charges against Lt. Calley. He was questioned concerning a conversation he has with Lt. Calley, who is still in charge of Lt. Calley's brigade at the time charges were brought last Oct. 5.

Gives Background

"Was there a conversation in your presence in which you were told you could sign these (murder charge) papers, or somebody else would sign them?" asked George W. Lehman, asked, "No," Capt. Hill replied.

Capt. Hill attempted to back-ground the conversation he'd had with Col. Marlowe, saying he had explained to the commanding officer

that even if Calley should advise otherwise, it could still be brought against Calley if the facts of the case were proven.

"Col. Marlowe," Capt. Hill testified, "said, 'Yes, he knew if he didn't do what the President said, he'd be either a fool, a jackass, and he was inclined to believe the latter.'"

3-Day Schedule

During his three-day visit, Mr. Laird is expected to confer with Gen. Creighton Abrams, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, and Ambassador North Bunker, both of whom he is also scheduled to call.

He is also scheduled to call President Nguyen Van Thieu, has been critical of the term "imprudent" which he regards as demeaning to the South Vietnamese and their role in the war.

Mr. Laird coined the phrase "his last visit to Vietnam" a ago.

Mr. Laird and Mr. Thieu are likely to discuss plans for the phase of the withdrawal of American troops. At a news conference last month, Mr. Thieu said that it would be "imprudent and impossible" to remove all combat troops by the end of a timetable that Mr. Nixon has hoped to exceed.

Accompanying Mr. Laird's visit was Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Copter Crash Kills 18

SAIGON, Feb. 10 (AP).—An American helicopter loaded with supplies crashed into a swampy area today and all 18 aboard were killed. No one on the ground was hurt.

It was not immediately known what caused the crash, which occurred only hours before Mr. Laird's arrival in Vietnam.

Twenty-six Communist soldiers were reported slain in two separate engagements yesterday south of the Mekong Delta city of Ho Chi Minh, about 60 miles west of Saigon. South Vietnamese casualties were seven wounded, spokesmen said.

Running battles in the region the four previous days reportedly claimed the lives of Communist while field losses listed government forces as 17 killed and about an equal number wounded.

Bus Smoking Ban Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Following up his campaign to smoking on airplanes, consumer crusader Ralph Nader yesterday asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to ban smoking on interstate buses.

American and South Vietnamese sources in the provincial capital of Tra Vinh, deep in the Mekong Delta where more than half a million Khmers—persons of Cambodian origin—live, reported that the trouble began at 9:30 a.m. when 500 Viet Cong forces marched to the office of the province chief, Lt. Col. Tam That Dong.

When the demonstrators broke through barriers around Col. Dong's office, police fired tear-gas and into the mob. The demonstrators hurled brick rocks, sticks and bottles. Some of the demonstrators were seen carrying weapons concealed in their robes.

Police then opened fire over their heads in an effort to disperse them. Meanwhile, another group of 500 monks, some armed with hand grenades, were stopped by police on the main road a few miles out of Tra Vinh by the airport. The Nguyen Hoa police station near the airport was reported to have been attacked and occupied by the monks, who ransacked the furniture and tore up papers.

The demonstrators dispersed by noon, but tension remained high. On hearing the news from Vinh Binh, which has 160 Khmer Buddhist pagodas and thousands of monks, the U.S. State Dept. spiritual leader of the Buddhist Buddhist Association, one of two main associations of Khmer Buddhists living in South Vietnam, said in Saigon he had decided to launch a protest movement against what he called government repression.

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Laird Seeks Ways to Speed Troop Pullout

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird arrived here tonight to resume progress of the "Vietnam program" during the last year.

In brief remarks at the U.S. Embassy, Mr. Laird described the pace of Vietnamization as "quiet," but added: "We are in for a long haul in getting the program and pushing it forward."

In answer to a question, the secretary reiterated recent statements by administration officials: Washington that President Nixon's policy of turning over greater responsibility to Asian nations; their own defense was "irreversible."

"The policy that the President announced at Guam is one he firmly believes in and is committed to," Mr. Laird said.

Reference was to a news conference Mr. Nixon held in Guam July on his round-the-world tour in which he called for greater reliance on the part of Asian allies.

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Aimed at Draft, Taxes, Negro Repression

New Mobes Map Broad 'Offensive'

By Martin Weil

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).—New Mobilization Committee for the War in Vietnam issued yesterday for a nonviolent "spring offensive" against draft, taxes and some courts operations.

Program will start next week.

Week with activities in 100 cities to help "stop the repression" of blacks, "political prisoners" and others, the New Mobes said. It said there will be a mass march to courts here Feb. 21.

On March 19, as part of a week of anti-draft activity, "a determined effort will be made to close

down as many draft boards and induction centers as possible, through a 'dialogue of confrontation,' according to a New Mobes statement issued yesterday.

Two weeks of activities in April will be aimed against paying for the war and profiteering from it, the New Mobes announced, noting that it plans to emphasize war-related domestic problems throughout the offensive.

'Decentralized' Activities

Although some mass demonstrations are planned, Douglas Dowd, a New Mobes co-chairman, said a main idea is to develop "decentralized... persistent" activities to draw persons to the anti-war movement by showing links between the war and domestic life.

Mrs. Ron Young, New Mobes project coordinator for the offensive, said in a statement that more than 100 affiliates of the anti-war organization will hold teach-ins and rallies next week to educate and mobilize Americans against "Nixon's repression."

She said the march here Feb. 21 will support the defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial and will protest such matters as the treatment of poor tenants and Supreme Court failure to rule the Vietnam war illegal.

Mrs. Young said groups throughout the nation working with the New Mobes during "Stop the Draft" week, March 16 to 22, will organize picketing, hand out leaflets and urge young men to turn in their draft cards.

They will ask draft board members and employees to quit, and, in general, will legally overload the draft system, she said, in an attempt to halt it.

On the 19th, a day of "massive peaceful" demonstrations, a statement said, New Mobes affiliates plan to hold dialogues with board employees. "We believe that there will be so many of us... very few draft notices (will be) mailed March 19," the statement said.

"If they order us to leave... many of us will seek to block the entrances..." the New Mobes statement said.

The New Mobes said it is calling for a massive demonstration April 16 at Internal Revenue Service or tax offices where persons will "actively demand an end to the war and war-caused inflation or taxes."

From April 20 through 30, Mrs. Young said, New Mobes will sponsor protests at stockholders' meetings of major defense corporations, some of which she said have had a 60 percent profit rise since 1964.

Mrs. Young said the New Mobes will back the national black referendum on Vietnam, in which a group of black leaders plan to place the nation's Negroes at the polls during Easter week on their views on the Vietnam war.

Dr. George A. Wiley, executive director of the National Welfare Rights Organization, said at the New Mobes press conference that "it is important that the peace movement this spring is directly supporting poor people... in their demands for new economic priorities at home."

Nixon Committee Will Recommend Volunteer Army

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 10 (AP).—Creation of an all-volunteer army is favored by a committee named to advise President Nixon on the feasibility of such an army, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, said yesterday.

Father Hesburgh, chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and one of 15 members of the committee, said it will "come out affirmatively for an all-volunteer army."

Father Hesburgh said the report, a year in the making, will be delivered next Monday and will be "as realistic a report as possible."

He said some of the recommendations will cover making conditions "better for servicemen."

Father Hesburgh spoke at one of his periodic news conferences.

By Maxine Cheshire

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).—New Congressman Roswell Gilpatrick discovered a theft in his New York law office yesterday afternoon and blocked an attempt to sell four highly personal letters written to him by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis.

The correspondence, which Mr. Gilpatrick did not know was missing until he checked a locked filing cabinet, spanned a five-year period of close friendship between him and the former First Lady.

The letters, without Mr. Gilpatrick's knowledge, had been consigned for auction on March 12 at the Charles Hamilton Autograph Galleries, in Manhattan.

Mr. Hamilton paid a \$500 advance on the letters, which were expected to bring thousands of dollars when sold.

Mr. Gilpatrick's identity, at the consignee's request, had been removed from the envelopes.

In a normal sequence of events, Mr. Gilpatrick might never have learned of the impending sale until it was too late.

But yesterday afternoon, he received a call from a reporter, who had learned of the sale and was curious to



TOO DEADLY TO TOUCH—Dr. Jordi Casals (left), Dr. Sonja Buckley and Dr. Wilbur G. Downs in the Yale laboratory where they have stopped research into Lassa fever.

South Gets Ribicoff Aid On Bias Issue

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).—Declaring that "the North is guilty of monumental hypocrisy," Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D.-Conn., said yesterday he will vote for a Southern proposal to make the rest of the country desegregate its schools just as fast as the South.

The former secretary of health, education and welfare thus became the first Northern liberal to support their argument that desegregation pressure should be applied equally across the nation.

About a dozen Southern senators congratulated Sen. Ribicoff after he announced his decision on the Senate floor. Sen. John C. Stennis, D.-Miss., leader of the group and author of the equal-treatment proposal, said Sen. Ribicoff's speech was "courageous" and predicted his conversion "will prove to be a landmark."

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D.-Ga., said the speech was "in the national interest" and "the first time a so-called Northern liberal has arisen who has not treated the South as a conquered province."

But Northerners suggested Sen. Ribicoff had been taken in. Bristling at the charge of hypocrisy, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R.-N.Y., said he was opposed to segregation North as well as South, but that the effect of the Stennis amendment would be to take pressure off the South.

Sen. Walter P. Mondale, D.-Minn., dismissed the Stennis-Ribicoff argument as "political sloganeering," and expressed the fear that it "may louse up" the federal effort in the South.

Sen. Stennis's proposal is one of several school desegregation amendments Southern leaders have offered to the federal aid-to-education bill now on the Senate floor. The bill would extend and enlarge the main forms of federal aid to elementary and secondary schools for another four years, and erase the distinction between deliberate and inadvertent segregation.

The Senate took no vote on the proposals yesterday. Both sides had members absent early for the Lincoln Day recess. The votes will probably not come until next week.

Sen. Ribicoff said he would oppose a second Stennis amendment whose effect would be to outlaw busing and preserve freedom of choice in the South. But he also told the Senate he is against busing, saying he found it "inconceivable to bus a child 20 miles to comply with a plan."

3 Dead From African Fever

U.S. Doctors Halt Research In New Virus—Too Deadly

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK (NYT).—American doctors have discovered a virus so virulent that they have stopped their research into its mysteries.

The virus, called Lassa fever, killed three of the five Americans infected during the last year. Those infected were three American missionary nurses, who contracted the disease in Nigeria, and two laboratory workers at Yale University. Two of the nurses and one of the laboratory workers died.

Scientists at Yale, collaborating with doctors at Columbia University and in West Africa, identified the virus last year from blood samples of the three nurses. Blood tests show that none of the other laboratory or hospital personnel or family members got sick from Lassa fever, although the virus possibly infected another American missionary in Guinea a few years ago, doctors at Yale and Columbia said in recent interviews.

The episode vividly illustrates the hazards of virology research, which has led to at least 2,700 cases and 107 deaths from laboratory-acquired infections over the years. Most of these cases have occurred since 1950 as more researchers have tried to better understand viruses and have discovered new ones, almost as severe as Lassa fever, among the hundreds of viruses previously known.

Just as important, Lassa fever demonstrates that disease is not restricted by geographic or political boundaries.

Lassa fever infection can involve almost all the body's organs and symptoms may vary in the individual patient. The virus produces a fever as high as 107 degrees; mouth ulcers, a skin rash with tiny hemorrhages; pneumonia; infection of the heart leading to cardiac failure; kidney damage, and severe muscle aches.

The Yale researchers knew of the hazards when they received

blood samples from the three missionaries.

"We were aware of the dangers of our research, but we had commitments to the doctors and patients," said Dr. Jordi Casals, the virologist who later got Lassa fever.

Accordingly, Dr. Casals and his co-workers, Dr. Sonja Buckley, proceeded cautiously. Only by inoculating the victims' blood into vero cells (from a green monkey) were researchers able to show quickly evidence of a virus, and only after months of tests were they able to say it was new.

By custom, they named it for the place from which it came, which was Lassa, a village of about 1,000 Nigerians, situated about 150 miles below the Sahara.

At Yale, researchers, including Dr. Casals, studied the effects of the virus on animals such as mice. In June, Dr. Casals felt ill but did not suspect he had Lassa fever because his severe thigh muscle aching was a symptom that the others had escaped. A friend urged Dr. Casals to enter Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital. There, physicians suspected Lassa fever as a laboratory-acquired infection.

Antibiotics Ineffective

Since antibiotics are ineffective against viruses, his doctors used a therapy common in pre-vaccine days, but seldom used now, to save Dr. Casals's life. They asked Lily Plimco, a missionary nurse who had survived the fever, to fly to New York from her home in nearby Rochester. They withdrew two units of blood and separated her plasma, which contained the antibodies she had made to fight her infection, and injected it into Dr. Casals's veins.

Mr. Casals's plasma worked against Dr. Casals's infection. The virus stopped circulating in Dr. Casals's blood immediately after this specific therapy was given.

Dr. Casals returned to Yale to learn how many other Africans or missionaries, if any, have the disease and how it is transmitted. But this research was stopped when a laboratory worker, Juan Roman, who had no known contact with the virus, died in December.

"We simply do not know how the virus was transmitted to the technician," Dr. Wilbur G. Downs, the group's director, said. Any future research, he said, would have to be conducted in a maximum security laboratory.

Graft for Arteries

To Go on U.S. Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Johnson and Johnson, the pharmaceutical firm, has announced development of an arterial graft of tissue derived from cattle which can be used to replace diseased human arteries.

Approval to market the graft has been received from the Food and Drug Administration, Johnson and Johnson said.

The company said it expects to begin marketing within six months.

U.S. Military Is Criticized On Use of Graduate Schools

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The military will make full use of its training.

In the Army, for example, a junior-grade officer will return from grad school and serve one tour of two to three years in the job he was trained for. Then he will be promoted out of the job, and the Army will have to send another young officer to school to train him for the same job.

The study says the same kind of situation prevailed in the Navy. There, two-thirds of the officers who went to grad school were immediately shipped off to sea for two to three years.

At the end of 20 years—when they can retire—officers trained by the Pentagon will have provided "limited benefits to the military service for its investment," but they will "undoubtedly" take the benefits of their education into the civilian career they enter.

Keen Johnson, Ex-Governor Of Ky., Dies

RICHMOND, Ky., Feb. 10 (WP).—Keen Johnson, 74, former Kentucky governor and former U.S. Secretary of Labor, died Saturday.

A Democrat, Mr. Johnson was elected lieutenant governor in 1933 during the first administration of former Gov. A. B. Chandler. He became governor in October, 1939, when Gov. Chandler resigned to accept an appointment to the U.S. Senate.

One month later, Mr. Johnson was elected governor. He served until 1943.

He made one more attempt for public office in 1960, winning his party's nomination for the U.S. Senate. However, he lost to Republican John Sherman Cooper in the November election that year.

Mr. Johnson was in Washington during the Truman administration, serving as the first and last secretary in the history of the Department of Labor.

Otto Mayer

LAUSANNE, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Otto Mayer, 70, former chancellor of the International Olympic Committee, died here today.

Mr. Mayer, who held his IOC post from 1946 until 1964, organized several Olympic Games.

In 1961, he published a book entitled "Across the Olympic Rings."

Themistocles Tsatsos

ATHENS, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Prof. Themistocles Tsatsos, 73, a former Greek cabinet minister and ex-constitutional law, died here today.

Mr. Tsatsos, a Liberal party member, was elected to parliament in 1946 and 1950 as a follower of the late George Papandreou. He served twice as minister of justice.

He was on the committee that prepared a draft for the Greek Constitution voted in the 1968 referendum.

Bonno Reifenburg

FRANKFURT, Feb. 10 (AP).—Bonno Reifenburg, 77, co-publisher of the West German daily newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung from 1959-1965, died in Kronberg yesterday.

Harvard Builder Is Obligated to Hire Minorities

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 10 (WP).—Harvard University, badgered by its black students, has put its prestige on the line for equal job opportunities in the construction industry.

University officials announced yesterday that two contracts totaling \$5.9 million had been signed with a builder obligated to make his work crews 19 to 23 percent Negro and Puerto Rican.

As many as 60 jobs in all building trades will thus be set aside for minority workers on the two projects, the Gutman Library of the School of Education and an addition to Faine Hall, a music building. Construction will begin later this month.

Harvard's Black Student Coalition sneered at the contracts, however, calling them "attempts at intimidation." The Organization for Black Unity contended that Harvard was still a racist employer.

The percentages in Harvard's two contracts reflect the non-white populations of Boston and Cambridge, 19.5 percent last year.

2.5 Billion Foreign Aid Bill Signed by Nixon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—President Nixon today signed into law the \$2.5 billion foreign aid bill for the current year.

The measure provides economic and military aid totaling \$1.8 billion, as well as financing for the Peace Corps, Cuban refugee assistance and international financial institutions.

The bill, covering the financial year ending next June 30, was delayed in Congress until last month because of wrangling over military aid.

Justice Dept. Subpoenaed Fortune for Ling Interview

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The Justice Department subpoenaed a confidential journalistic source for a Fortune magazine interview with James J. Ling, head conglomerate whose sales exceed \$3 billion a year.

Washington, the Justice Department said a letter by Attorney General John N. Mitchell had been sent yesterday to James Shepley, parent concern, regretting the subpoena "may have been subject of any misunderstanding."

Mr. Mitchell's letter said "the proposed deposition of Mr. McDonald had been postponed indefinitely" and added he had instructed the Anti-Trust Division to seek "an amicable solution" with Time, Inc., lawyers before the subpoenaed material was used.

Off the Record

In a Dec. 23 letter to Richard W. McLaren, assistant attorney general in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, Mr. Shepley noted there had been an understanding with Mr. Ling that the interviews would be "off the record" except for certain wording he would later clear.

The editor added that "there is scarcely a businessman Fortune might interview these days who does not have some kind of immediate or potential 'anti-trust problem.'"

Mr. Shepley, in a Jan. 27 letter to Attorney General Mitchell, protested "the threat to free and responsible journalism posed by the government's demanding access to an interview that was conducted in complete confidence."

Manfield Against Licensing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said today he would oppose strongly any attempt to require licensing of news reporters.

Sen. Mansfield told the Senate he had noted that Walter Menninger, a member of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, had made such a suggestion.

"I sincerely hope it remains just that, a suggestion," he said. "This would be directly contrary to the First Amendment (of the U.S. Constitution) and the freedoms it guarantees."

Paradise in the Sun

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The Arabs Against Themselves

The thud of Israeli bombs on the outskirts of Cairo, where the leaders of five "front-line" Arab nations met over the weekend, underscored the folly of the policy of militant confrontation with Israel that the meeting vainly reaffirmed. By rejecting President Nixon's plea for a renewed cease-fire, the Arab leaders merely invite further humiliating punishment and make more difficult the prospect of ever regaining their lost territories.

As usual, President Nasser and his current allies sought to blame the United States for the frustrating predicament they have created through their own belligerent intransigence, supported and encouraged by the self-seeking Russians. Their threat to sabotage American oil interests in the Middle East is another example of short-sighted Arab bravado.

The conferees warned that "the Arab nation refuses to see its resources and wealth exploited and converted into assistance and weapons for Israel." But the Arab states with the greatest exploitable wealth—the oil-producing nations—were not represented at the Cairo sessions.

Any move to interrupt their shipments of oil to the West would harm these fellow Arabs more than it would the United States. It would also cut off at the source the generous subsidies—more than \$300 million annually—that the oil states have been paying since the 1967 war to keep Egypt and Jordan solvent.

The Nixon administration has offered the Arabs—and Moscow—an honorable alternative to militancy. Secretary of State Rogers has reaffirmed in some detail U.S. support for the principles of a just peace set forth in the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, including return of the bulk of the conquered territories.

If the Arabs doubt that commitment, let them test it by entering into serious negotiations through UN representative Gunnar Jarring, as envisaged in the resolution and repeatedly urged by Washington. Two decades of disastrous experience should have convinced the Arabs that continued belligerency can only be self-defeating. Diplomacy, not militancy, offers both sides the best opportunity to realize their legitimate aspirations in the Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Defense Budget Debate

The administration's \$71.8 billion defense budget, viewed as a percentage of total spending, promises to be the lowest in 20 years. It is \$5.3 billion lower than defense expenditures during the current fiscal year. Yet it is headed into heavy weather in a Congress that is increasingly critical of military programs.

At a time when the issue of national priorities dominates budget debate, the projected cuts in defense spending reflect savings in Vietnam alone. There appears to be little or no budgetary reflection as yet of the Guam doctrine or the reported decision to limit general-purpose forces to those needed to handle one major and one minor war at a time, instead of the two-major-and-one-minor-war capability that previously was official doctrine. Nor is any monetary account taken of the prospects—officially described as hopeful—for restraining the nuclear missile race with Russia through the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT).

On the contrary, a major buildup of offensive and defensive strategic weapons is under way. That buildup is getting only relatively limited amounts of "seed money" so far. But the so-called "light" Safeguard anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system and the two systems of MIRV multiple-warhead missiles, Poseidon and Minuteman-3 which get a reported \$3.3 billion in the new budget—will cost about \$30 billion over the next few years and could soar to more than double that amount, as Sen. Mike Mansfield has noted.

At the same time, part of the current Vietnam saving is being devoted to modernization of the non-Vietnam general-purpose forces on the theory that these forces have been starved for several years. Here again current spending is relatively small compared to the ultimate cost of the new weapons that are being developed or put into production.

The General Accounting Office recently reported that the Defense Department is proceeding on 130 new strategic and tactical weapons systems costing \$140 billion, according to present cost projections. These

projections, already up more than \$20 billion over original estimates, are sure to rise.

This year's congressional debate on the defense budget will be informed by independent expert analysis of a quality rarely seen in the past. Studies by former Budget Director Charles Schultze and a team of defense experts at the Brookings Institution indicate a possibility of a 20 percent cutback in defense spending after Vietnam. This analysis suggests that, rather than being starved in recent years, non-Vietnam forces have received funds at least equivalent to those of the early 1960s. In those years, defense funds bought "a sharp increase" in military capability, Schultze recently pointed out.

Until Secretary Melvin R. Laird publishes the Pentagon's annual "posture statement" later this month, the full details of the new defense budget will not be known. Even then, it has been indicated, the Nixon administration will only outline its defense plans through June 1971. The five-year projections initiated by former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara will only be resumed in the fiscal 1972 budget. But some of these projections—and their financial implications—are already evident in the new weapons systems now planned or under way.

Some of these weapons systems, Schultze has pointed out, are designed "to cover possible, but very remote, contingencies" of enemy threat. Plans for a new \$12 billion air defense system, for large carrier and other tactical air forces, for new strategic bombers costing \$80 million each—all initiated before the Nixon administration—need close examination, apart from the Safeguard ABM and the MIRV missile programs. Weapons systems that cost billions to hedge against remote threats must be measured against urgent domestic needs if rational priorities are to govern use of the nation's resources. For the first time in decades there is a climate in the country that would permit the Congress to participate critically in judging what is required for an adequate defense posture. It is a judgment that can no longer be evaded.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Farm Policy of the 'Six'

The Common Market has at last worked out its agricultural policy. The agreement reached at dawn on Saturday complemented and completed the accord on agricultural finance reached on Dec. 22, and its chief importance is that it marks the end of the road. . . . The success of the negotiations since last December further proves that the community is now working properly again. . . . Agricultural policy in the Common Market will now be a virtually self-regulating mechanism. . . . The decisions to be taken in negotiations with Britain will turn upon transitional periods and ceilings on British contributions to agricultural finance, not on the mechanism itself.

Matters will thus be much easier than they were during the 1961-63 negotiations when the Six themselves had not decided how they wanted to organize agriculture.

—From the Times (London).

Arab-U.S. Confrontation

The Arab confrontation countries have decided to confront America—and this has been expected. Only an Arab reaction similar to the one issued by the Cairo conference was expected, in view of the con-

tinuous U.S. support for and assistance to Israel.

The decision was easy to adopt. With the exception of Jordan, the other confrontation countries have no diplomatic relations with the United States. Even King Hussein himself has run out of material with which to defend U.S. policy or to find justification for it.

But the implementation of this decision is fraught with difficulties. This is because the Arab countries absent from the conference are the ones who would be expected to play the main role in confronting the United States.

—From An-Nahar (Beirut).

French Transplant

Even if the French Radical party accepts (Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber's) transplant of a new heart in its old organism, it remains to be seen how the electorate will feel about it. On paper, there is no room for a large new party. But this marriage of convenience between a general without troops and troops in need of a general might have surprising results.

—From La Stampa (Turin).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 11, 1895

PARIS—The Seine, which has been full of huge masses of floating ice for nearly a fortnight, is now completely frozen over in the city of Paris. Hitherto, the force of the current had sufficed to keep the flows moving steadily, but late on Saturday afternoon some of the largest ones became jammed in the arches of the new bridge which is being built at Puteaux. Now, the river is just one sheet of ice.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 11, 1920

LONDON—The King, accompanied by the Queen and the Prince of Wales, opened Parliament in State this afternoon for the first time since 1914. The scene was the most brilliant seen in Westminster for some years. The King wore his crown and State robes and the Queen was attired in her Coronation dress. The scene inside the House of Lords, where His Majesty read his speech from the throne, was magnificent.



Just a Spiffy New Tailor

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—The crucial question in Italy's latest political crisis—the 31st since World War II—is whether the Communists can be excluded from government by another Center-Left coalition or whether extreme left factions among the Christian Democrats and Socialists would prefer to make a deal letting the Communists in. The latter deal, rejected by a majority of Italians and regarded as fatal by most political leaders, is urged by the only major non-Communist politician who ever tried to bring the Communists into a governing coalition but who now concludes such would be an impossible folly.

The famous 80-year-old Socialist, Pietro Nenni, joined Communist leaders opposing Mussolini and after returning to Italy from exile sought to work out an alliance with them. He explains that this attempt was made in good faith and based on the wartime experience and immediate postwar aspirations of those who had fought Fascism side by side.

Party Unchanged

Today, however, Nenni acknowledges this approach was wrong and that it is a fundamental error to think of any such alliance. Despite a widespread impression that Communism has become "bourgeois," he says it has not really changed, adding, "It has a new tail, not a new body. One is obliged to recognize that in the struggle between Communist orthodoxy and dogmatism on one side and heresy and revisionism on the other side, orthodoxy and dogmatism have won. It is impossible to have a coalition with the Communists because precisely this tendency in Soviet Com-

munist is unhappily reflected in the Italian party."

Nenni hoped that after the Kennedy-Khrushchev confrontation the basis for a permanent East-West compromise would be arranged and this might change Communism's nature. But he was disappointed. Moreover, the relatively tolerant influences of Titoism were only important in Yugoslavia.

Betrayed Ideals

The result was that the Soviet party, despite a new appearance of embourgeoisement, remained inherently Stalinist and the Italian party remained tightly faithful to Soviet discipline and loyal to Moscow as a "leading force."

For Nenni, the saddest reflection of this came in the crisis resulting in Czechoslovakia's occupation. Had it genuinely adhered to proclaimed ideals, the Italian Communist party should have been "much more Czech liberal" than even the Czech liberal faction because the Italian was free and faced no danger while the Czechs were menaced with prison. But they betrayed their own concepts.

Nenni for many years was considered Western Europe's main symbol of those who thought cooperation with Communists desirable. It is therefore especially important at this moment of political crisis to recognize that Nenni has definitively concluded such cooperation is impossible and that despite surface appearances, the Communist political animal remains unaltered.

For Nenni the only realistic alternative is continued Center-Left collaboration such as that which has either openly or tacitly featured latterday Italian governments. He believes an underlying stability

exists in the Italian social system, despite seeming weakness at the top. This stability has been confirmed during recent uneasy months. The turbulent November strikes threatened to degenerate into chaos under the impetus of small groups of left-wing and right-wing extremist agitators. But, says Nenni, this did not happen and the unions themselves maintained disciplinary limits to their actions. Likewise, the December killings in Milan could have produced widespread violence comparable to that following the 1953 Diana Theater assassinations in Milan. This menace also was avoided.

Elections in 1973

Nenni concludes that Italy is therefore essentially healthy despite surface appearances of feebleness. He hopes the present parliament can continue without dissolution until the 1973 elections, guided by the Center-Left alliance now again, he hopes, being shaped into a coalition.

Indeed, Nenni considers this imperative not because of danger from the Communist left, if parliament is prematurely dissolved, but from the right. He senses an Italian mood calling for "law and order" which could become exaggerated.

This mood could be dangerous if permitted to develop. It might try to reject existing "opening to the left" governmental theory with an "opening to the right," producing an atmosphere of fear and possible restriction. At all cost, Nenni wants this to be avoided. Even in his old age he hopes the emphasis will be leftward—but truly leftward, guided by democratic values rather than any new-fangled form of Communism.

The conclusion of the Israeli intelligence officials, accordingly, is that they can keep the Arab subversive operations within tolerable limits with a tolerable effort at its present level. Officials here note, rather delicately, that the relations between Jew and Arab inside Israel are undoubtedly better than the relations that exist between Hindu and Moslem on the Indian subcontinent or between black and white peoples in the United States.

More of a Threat

Nevertheless, the threat of the Arab irregulars is perhaps more of an anxiety here than the threat of the conventional Arab military forces. It is not conceivable to the military here that the Arabs could achieve military superiority over Israel in air, tank, artillery, or infantry warfare, but the Arab irregulars could in the future, as the Israelis put it, be "troublesome."

Beyond that, nobody here will venture. They may reject the historical record of the subversives elsewhere as applicable to Israel, but they know the map. They know the rising separation of Arab is more nationalistic, and they know that both the geography and the mathematics of the subversive problem are against them.

So it is something to be watched. Israeli officials face and discuss the quiet carnage they suffer at the hands of the Arab guerrillas. They say it is not a nightmare, but it is an anxiety, and they concede it could be a worry later on.

Out of Focus

The Democrats on TV

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—After months of grumbling about President Nixon's monopolizing the TV tube and the headlines, the Democrats have suddenly discovered how to make news. Last Friday, the morning after a conspicuously late and unexcused 7:30 a.m. radio address in Miami Beach, National Chairman Fred Harris suddenly quit his job.

That night, Lyndon Johnson paid his debts to such distinguished fellow Democrats as William F. Buckley and Clark Clifford in chapter two of that marathon television Western, "The Shortcut Back to Credibility Gap."

On Sunday, the Democratic congressional leadership put on a 45-minute telecast purporting to answer Mr. Nixon's State of the Union message. And Monday the Democratic Policy Council responded to the intra-party debate on the anguished issue of Vietnam.

Having thus seized the limelight, the Democrats have answered every question but the vital one: Were they better off letting people forget for a bit longer that they are around?

Certainly there was nothing in the sudden spate of Democratic activity to give Mr. Nixon—or even Murray Churnin, his remarkably unbalanced political mentor—gray hairs.

Lyndon Johnson's utility to the party as a symbol or a spokesman is indicated by the number of times he was mentioned on the Democratic State of the Union broadcast: none.

Spotlight on Contrast

Sen. Harris' decision to abandon the chairmanship he so ardently sought just a year ago serves to spotlight the contrast between the affluent and relatively well-staffed Republican organization and the penniless, disheveled Democratic National Committee. Two reform-minded men, Harris and Sen. Frank Chabot, have ended his impossible balancing act and is now free to pursue his own national ambitions and perhaps to repair his badly damaged Oklahoma political base.

It will probably be even harder to find the competent full-time chairman the party needs than it was to find someone satisfactory to the various Democratic factions a year ago.

Now is that task likely to be aided by the resurrection of the Vietnam issue by the Democratic Policy Council, the body that Sen. Harris chartered as a spokesman for the larger Democratic constituency outside Congress. The choice of this issue must have struck many as an extremely odd move. More of them think Vietnam is Mr. Nixon's issue—at least until events in that country prove his formula will not work—and they would prefer to see their party spokesmen concentrating their fire on the domestic scene.

What if Mr. Nixon obliges the Democrats with both recession and inflation this year, as seems increasingly possible? The Democrats took three House seats from Republicans last year, but by attacking Mr. Nixon's overall record, but promising to protect more violently than the Republicans particular interest of those of "tricks."

It would not be the first time in history that has happened—just the first time since 1968.

Letters

Indonesia's Purge

In one of his recent perceptive dispatches (Jan. 21) Stanley Karnow noted that "in the wake of the abortive 1965 coup, the Indonesian Army encouraged the massacre of an estimated half-million Communists and fellow travelers, and the army now is against alleged leftist activities is still going on."

Your reporter went on to note that "according to some Western sources, the Russians and their local acolytes were not entirely unhappy to see the destruction of the Indonesian Communist party, which was aligned with Peking in the period prior to the coup."

These points are of portentous moral significance and raise a host of questions that merit further elucidation and answers leading up to the genocide of 1965 and after. It is inconceivable that the Russian had become the most virulent antagonists of the Indonesian leadership. Russian historical precedence is also conspicuously rich in indicating that anathemas pronounced against recalcitrant native and foreign Communists led to mass executions. The mode of the CIA in an open organization as the CIA is not very different. Both, we know, were confronted with a common enemy: China and

what they both regarded as an extension of Chinese power, the KKK.

In all reports that I have read it is said that the Indonesian military acted on their own. How plausible is this contention? Were there no accomplices to this act? If they were then what role did the Russians and the CIA play in this? Were they either individuals or collectively?

These questions have not yet been answered for it is not only the destruction of a Communist party that is at issue but half a million human beings.

FREDERICK F. CLAIRMONTE
Stockholm.

Maybe

Re Page 3 of the Feb. 2 editor. (. . . residents have begun feeding the starvation-faced ducks.)

I've read of produced women and hydra-headed monsters—but a starvation-faced duck? Sort of a lean and hungry look, maybe?

JOSEPH C. KOLAREK
Bad Godesberg, West Germany.

Mr. and Miss

Can the recently published sex-change operation on April Ashlie be described as a "near miss"?

WAYNE FISHER
London.

هنا من الأمل

Elie Wiesel on His Own Generation

Link Between Holocaust and 6-Day War

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—“I think our generation is privileged and cursed,” said Elie Wiesel, the author. “We are privileged to be a witness to what was there. I was there. I was at Auschwitz. I was at Jerusalem when it was liberated.”

“Our generation is the link between the Holocaust and the 6-Day War,” he said. “Like Job, we are cursed and haunted by what has happened to us, but—like Job—privileged, because it has happened to us.”

Mr. Wiesel's ninth and latest book, “A Beggar in Jerusalem”—is part novel, part reporting, and deals with the awful exaltation of the six-day war of June, 1967, between Israel and the Arabs.

When it was published in the original French in 1968 it won the Prix Médicis. Mr. Wiesel's last book, “Entre Deux Soleils,” Between Two Suns—comes out in French this April. “It attempts,” Mr. Wiesel said in an interview here, “to show that our literature has failed: What we wanted to tell we couldn't—the facts were too strong, and people didn't want to listen.”

“If they had listened, would we have Bosnia and Vietnam and the massacre at Song My?” I have a feeling of impotence. I see images on TV of African children and of Song My, and what am I doing? Putting one word after another: He came. He said.

Power and Hesitation
“Proust wrote to people emptiness. Today it's the opposite: the words lag behind reality. The Holocaust killed imagination by going to the limits of the human condition. Who could have, who would have imagined it could happen?” “What can an individual do?” he asked. “We can speak, we

reassure our conscience, but basically we can do nothing. That's one reason intellectuals have been fascinated by power, by people who can make decisions. If I hesitate for hours about what word to use—Blue? Azure?—how could I not hesitate for weeks about whether



Elie Wiesel

to send people to their life or their death?” In his work and life, such concerns have come close to obsessing Mr. Wiesel, who grew up in Sighet (Transylvania), a pious and unworshipful student of the Talmud, feeling keen ties with the history of Jewish suffering: the Inquisition, the Crusades, and pogroms.

“In my little town before the war, the biggest event was the rabbi's arrival,” he recalled. “And twice a year—Easter and Christmas—we were beaten up by the hooligans, the anti-Semites.”

As a child of 15 he was deported to Auschwitz, then to Buchenwald. “It was my first contact with reality,” he said. “I didn't know Paris had fall-

en. I didn't know Paris existed.” He was liberated in 1945. His parents had died in the concentration camps.

With 400 other children who didn't want to go home, he was put on a train for Belgium. Gen. Charles de Gaulle heard about the train, had it intercepted and directed to France. As the border the children were asked who wanted to be French. “Those who raised their hands were given immediate citizenship,” he recalled. “I didn't understand French, so I became stateless.”

War Correspondent

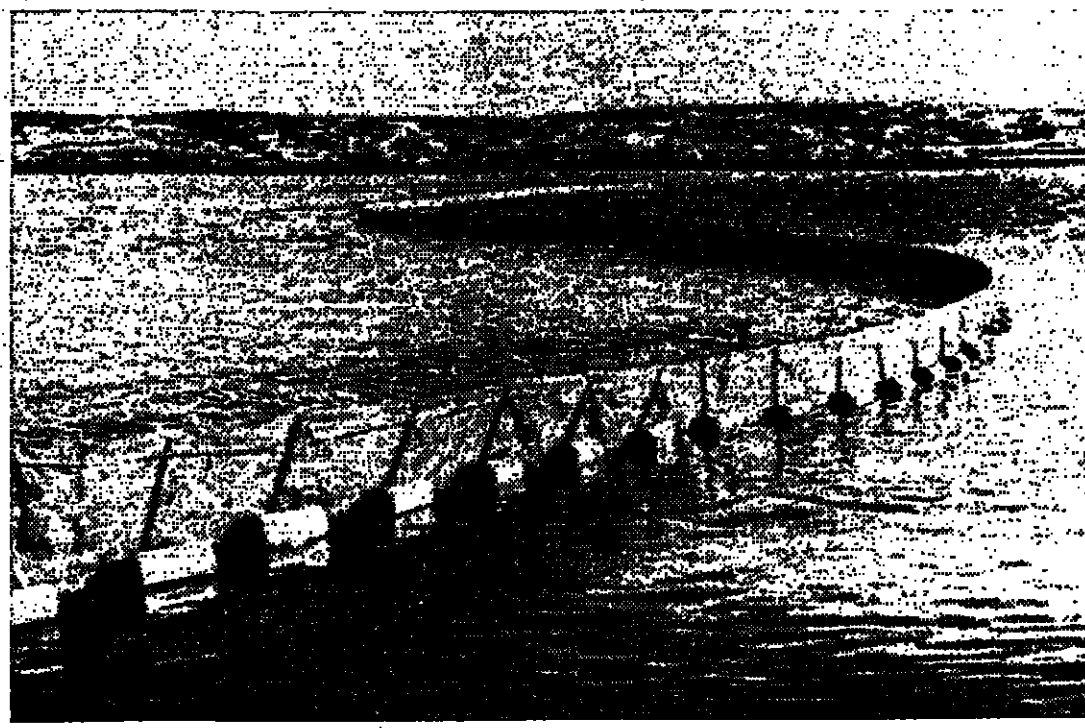
He studied French, attended the Sorbonne and earned his living conducting choirs and teaching the Bible. Mr. Wiesel first went to Israel in 1948 as a war correspondent aged 19. During the 1956 Suez campaign he was in a New York hospital, having been run over by a taxi in Times Square—an enforced stay that led to his naturalization as an American.

On June 4, 1967, he was giving the commencement address at the Jewish Theological Seminary here—when it occurred to him that it was ridiculous to be talking about philosophy when, as he told his audience, “there may be a war tomorrow.”

If there is a war,” he said, “forget your exams. Go to Israel.”

When war broke out on June 5, Mr. Wiesel took his own advice and went to Israel. Since then he has been writing—and occasionally lecturing—on Chasidic masters.

“I try to show,” he said, “that Judaism is not only a philosophy with ethical values, but that a certain Mendele Kotsk is greater than Kierkegaard, and that Rabbi Nahman of Bratslava is greater than Kafka.”



BARRING THE BLACK PERIL—A long serpentine of floats holding up an unending sheet of plastic extends across the entrance to Nova Scotia's Chedabucto Bay to protect the area's fisheries from a huge oil slick spreading from the grounded Liberian tanker Arrow. Canadian wildlife authorities reported that hundreds of birds had been killed by the oil slick, three miles long and 100 yards wide.

Pragmatism Softens Stand On Celibacy by French Clerics

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The Roman Catholic hierarchy of France last Thursday proclaimed its “fraternal communion” with Pope Paul VI in his disagreement with the Dutch bishops over the celibacy of the priesthood. Yet thoughtful discussions with churchmen here turned up some remarkable Gallic nuances.

On the surface, the declaration by François Cardinal Marty, speaking for the episcopate, was unequivocal. He recalled and reaffirmed the decision of the 11th French bishops at Lourdes last November:

“We will call to the priesthood only men determined to lead the life of consecrated celibacy; priests released from their engagements cannot exercise the sacerdotal ministry.”

As if to confirm this stand, the authorities a week ago closed the doors of a Paris church for an afternoon in order to block the religious wedding of a priest who had already contracted a civil marriage. The priest, one of 700 belonging to the radical association Echanges et Dialogues, had long since obtained permission from his bishop to abandon his robes, but had been waiting more than a year for approval from Rome, which has not yet acted.

No Affront Tolerated

The hierarchy itself indicated that it would have closed its eyes to an intimate ceremony, but would not tolerate an affront to traditionalists and to Rome.

According to one liberal French priest, his country's church is, however, trying to mediate between the Vatican and the Dutch bishops.

It is rumored in church circles here that Cardinal Marty persuaded the pope to open the door to change in his letter last Tuesday. While insisting on the celibacy rule, the letter envisaged with explicit reluctance the ordination of married men in areas where the shortage of priests was critical. This attitude primarily to Latin America, but the number of priests is declining nearly everywhere.

The French episcopate estimates that there are 44,000 priests in this country. But they are unevenly distributed, so that in some regions, the shortage is admittedly critical.

Ordinations Drop Sharply
Further, it is acknowledged that ordinations of new priests are dropping rapidly, while deaths and departures are climbing rapidly. In the nation's seminaries, there are roughly 4,000 students—a drop of about 10 percent from last year—and they are clearly incapable of

renewing a steadily aging priesthood.

The French bishops are trying to meet the decline in clerical numbers on several fronts: they are raising salaries and organiz-

ing priests into teams to improve morale, they have obtained permission from Rome for laymen to distribute the host where there are not enough priests to cope, and they are about, at long last, to ordain the first married deacons.

The delay on this last point has aroused considerable criticism, and candidates themselves have publicly warned that they are not interested in becoming “bargain basement priests.” They want important functions, and this has reportedly met some resistance among curates and bishops.

Some of the reluctance reflects the same preoccupation indicated by the pope: if the door is opened to the practice of priestly functions by married men, how can it be closed to others?

The French bishops therefore insist there will be no change. But change is, however, under way, and if the rumors are correct, the French are playing an active role.

Spilled Oil Kills Sea Life Along Nova Scotia Coast

ARICHAT, Nova Scotia, Feb. 10

(Reuters).—Marine life along an 11-mile stretch of rocky shore near Chedabucto Bay may have been smothered out for years by oil from the crippled Liberian tanker Arrow, a marine biologist said today.

Oil from the 11,379-ton Arrow, which split in two after running aground on rocks about 1,500 yards offshore last Wednesday, is covering rocks along the south shore of the bay and is trapped in nooks and tidal pools. A helicopter survey showed today.

Already more than 200 birds have been killed by the oil, wildlife officials estimate, and Dr. Richard Warner said after the survey: “It will be months, perhaps years, before there will be any life there again.”

There were fears the oil might affect the north shore, as weather forecasters said the wind could shift from the north to the south-east and sweep the seepage across the bay.

The tanker, which was under charter to Imperial Oil Company Ltd., was carrying 3,800,000 gallons of oil when it ran aground. Company officials estimate about 350,000 gallons have seeped from the forward section since then.

U.S. Plane Hijacker Wants To Go Home—Even to Jail

MADRID, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—

A 31-year-old American, who hijacked an airliner to Cuba two years ago, said here today he is going back to the United States to face trial because he is “tired of running.”

Lawrence M. Rhodes, of St. Petersburg, Fla., gave himself up at the joint U.S.-Spanish Air Force base in Zaragoza yesterday and arrived in Madrid by train this



Lawrence Rhodes yesterday in Madrid.

morning to make arrangements to return to the United States.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy said, “He wants to go back to the United States and face trial. He is turning himself in to the consular department to be repatriated.”

Armed with a revolver, Mr. Rhodes forced a DC-8 jetliner, carrying a crew of seven and 102 passengers on a domestic flight from Chicago to Miami, to fly to Havana on Feb. 21, 1968.

He said today, “I had been drinking, and I did not know what I was doing. But nobody will believe me.”

He has not been arrested and is going back to the United States voluntarily.

“I am tired of running and although I can look forward to 30 or 30 years' jail in the United States, it is the only thing I can do,” he explained wearily. “If he did not go of his own free will, the extradition

formalities might drag on for months, he said.

But observers said that since hijacking is not covered in the U.S.-Spanish extradition treaty, he could not in any case be extradited unless other charges were pending against him.

Mr. Rhodes said he arrived in Madrid on Feb. 2 after being put on a flight of the Spanish national airline, Iberia, by police in Havana. Mr. Rhodes said that when he arrived in Cuba two years ago he was thought to be a spy and spent the first 30 days in jail.

“Later they set me free, gave me a new house, and I found a job. For a year I worked as a fireman, as a policeman and as a nurse. Also, on June 22, 1968, I married a Cuban girl, Tisette.”

But a year later, in June, 1969, he was arrested again by the secret police and held for 25 days, he said. They let him go, and then on July 15 he was arrested for the last time.

Mr. Rhodes said he remained in jail until Dec. 24 last year, when he was taken to a hospital in a coma, according to Cuban doctors, because he had taken 30 sleeping pills, although he denied this today.

His illness decided the Cuban government to get rid of him, Mr. Rhodes said. He was told the Spanish government had work for him and put him on an aircraft for Madrid.

He arrived in Madrid with \$20 and quickly discovered that the Cuban Embassy had no instructions for him. Eventually he pawned his watch and a ring and set out for France.

But after walking the last 20 miles he was turned back at the border for having no money, he said. “I had reached the end of the road.”

He went to Zaragoza and gave himself up.

Mr. Rhodes said he has no political ideas but added, “I would like to write one day about the life in Cuba of those who are not Communists.”

LA CALAVADOS

JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS LUNCHES - SNACK BAR - DANCE BY CANDIDATES - OPEN DAY AND NIGHT (Air-Cond.) 40 Ave. Pierre-ter-de-Socle (Coca. St. George-V.) Tel. 37-28, 34-50

British Fine Antonioni On Marijuana Charge

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP).—Italian movie director Michelangelo Antonioni, 57, today pleaded guilty in a British court to having four plastic bags of marijuana hidden in his shoes and clothes and was fined \$100 (\$340).

The film-maker was searched by customs officers at London Airport last night as he was returning from the United States to Italy.

Customs officers said they found nine ounces of marijuana concealed in Mr. Antonioni's jacket pockets and shoes.

Car Fumes Get Major Blame For Pollution in Europe

By Eric Pace

STASBOURG, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The factories that have been spewing smoke across the European landscape since the Industrial Revolution account for only a minor part of the damage done to the Continent's environment, according to a Council of Europe study that was the basis of today's debate at the European Conservation Conference.

“Urban complexes, motor vehicles and other forms of transport represent a far more serious source of pollution,” the study found, but it noted that the damage caused by industrial plants was “the most striking.”

The study drew on reports submitted by many of the 24 European countries represented at the four-day conference here. Sponsored by the council, the meeting opened yesterday at the council's conference hall.

Little Optimism

Discussing what to do about industrial pollution, participants proposed a wide variety of measures, ranging from education to international controls. The speakers were largely cautious. There was little optimism about the short-run prospects for alleviating the problem, and several participants noted that no matter what was done, it would be expensive.

A British delegate, Lord Hayter, criticized the council report as not differentiating clearly between local and international environmental ills.

Lord Hayter, a prominent conservationist, said the British government favored international controls “such as those dealing with pollution by oil or aircraft noise.”

But he observed that “on the national side there is no lack of organization or legislation in Great Britain” to deal with pollution.

Lumping national and international problems together, the council study said that “pollution by industrial plants” accounts for only 20 to 30 percent of the changes of the environment in Europe.

Exhaust Fumes

The author of the study, Dr. Roberto Passino, of Italy, also concluded after analyzing the national reports that automobiles now account for 60 percent of the air pollution in Europe. In this, the Continent resembles the United States, where cars exhaust fumes have long posed problems.

Mr. Passino, a hydrologist, reviewed the anti-pollution measures taken by individual European countries. He found that Sweden had been especially successful over the years, and that Belgium was suffering from particularly serious environmental ills.

Several recommendations were put forward in his study, which was distributed to the participants. Its findings are expected to influence the conference's final declaration, which in turn will be designed to influence the environmental policies of European nations.

On the perennially controversial point of how to finance pollution control, the study concluded: “It would be desirable to ensure, by suitable legislation, that in every appropriation of funds for new industrial constructions, a part of the capital (2 to 3 percent) is destined for environmental conservation and rehabilitation.”

A delegate from the United States, Henry J. Kellerman, noted in a speech that “the cure for pollution is extremely expensive.” He said governments in the long run would have to sacrifice economic growth if they put a high priority on protecting the environment.

Mr. Kellerman is a special assistant in the State Department's

Bureau of International Scientific and Technological Affairs.

Clément Bresson, of France, suggested in his speech that one long-range anti-pollution measure would be to include education about environmental problems in the curricula of engineering students.

And an Austrian speaker, Dr. Heria Pirnberg, placed emphasis on the need for more parks.

The conference also discussed problems of environmental control concerning agriculture and forests. These, too, are expected to figure in the final declaration.

Strausz-Hupe, Holland Approved By Senate Unit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved President Nixon's nomination of Jerome H. Holland, a Negro educator, as ambassador to Sweden.

It also approved, with Chairman J. W. Fulbright voting against, the nomination of Robert Strausz-Hupe as ambassador to Ceylon and the Republic of Maldives.

Sen. Fulbright, D. Ark., told reporters he thought Mr. Strausz-Hupe is too “dogmatic and doctrinaire” to be a diplomatic representative of the United States.

Mr. Strausz-Hupe, a native of Austria, is head of the University of Pennsylvania's French Policy Research Institute and has been described as a hard-liner on cold-war problems.

Mr. Holland has been president of Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va. His assignment to Sweden will fill a year-long vacancy which resulted from U.S.-Swedish differences over the Vietnam war.

Japanese Captain Goes Down With Ship

TOKYO, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—The

captain of the Japanese carrier California Maru refused to leave his sinking ship and smiled and waved as he vanished into the stormy waters, survivors said today.

Captain Hiroshi Sumimura, 44, was one of five men missing when the 34,000-ton vessel foundered in rough seas about 250 miles east of Tokyo. The other 24 crewmen were rescued by New Zealand and Japanese ships.

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Girl Without a Country Let Into Britain—Temporarily

LONDON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—A 22-year-old Kenya Asian woman who has been flying back and forth between Nairobi and London for a week, Miss Ranjan Vaid, was finally allowed to enter Britain today.

Home Secretary James Callaghan announced the decision in the House of Commons. He called it an “exceptional” concession and made clear that the government would continue excluding others in Miss Vaid's situation.

Like many persons of Asian descent in East Africa, Miss Vaid is a British subject and holds a British passport. Britain gave everyone in East Africa the option of retaining British nationality when the territories became independent in the early 1960s.

Two years ago the Labor government, suddenly fearing a racist backlash in Britain, pushed a restrictive bill through Parliament. The act requires the Asians of East Africa to have an entry permit before they can come here as residents.

Only 1,500 permits are issued annually, with allowances for dependents. At present there is a waiting list of about 10,000 for permits in Kenya and 1,200 more in Uganda.

Over the past two years both Kenya and Uganda have been pressuring the Asians to get out, in the interest of “Africanization.” The main device is revoking the Asians' work permits so that they cannot hold a job.

Miss Vaid was in that position. She applied for a British entry permit, but was far down on the list.

Last week she boarded a plane for London. When she got here, immigration officers excluded her and made the airline take her back to Nairobi.

“I was not allowed to re-enter Kenya either, and the airline was told to take her back.” After various intermediate stops, Miss Vaid was in Frankfurt last night. As her story became known, Mr. Callaghan came under pressure from his Labor party colleagues to help her.

Today, Mr. Callaghan said he was “ready exceptionally to allow her to enter Britain for a short period of three months.” During that time, he said, she would have to work out some way of living somewhere permanently.

“Those who encouraged or ad-



Miss Ranjan Vaid

vised her to try and jump the queue,” Mr. Callaghan said, “bear the responsibility for her present plight.”

The home secretary flatly rejected pleas from several members of Parliament that special arrangements be made for British citizens in East Africa who are denied the right to work there.

When the immigration bill was passed two years ago, Mr. Callaghan promised that he would make a special exception for any Asian in East Africa who was “thrown out of work and ejected from the country.” Today he made clear that this promise would be made good only if someone was physically thrown out of Kenya or Uganda, not just forbidden to work.

Justice Murtagh said he withdrew the charge to avoid any suggestion of “possible intimidation” of the press.

“But,” he added, “the court is concerned about the conduct of these proceedings and does not intend to countenance further disruptions.”

Miss Youngs appeared in court with an attorney for Newsweek who told Justice Murtagh, “Newsweek deeply regrets the incident. She was not here on assignment, but on her own initiative.”

Miss Youngs read a written statement of her own in an almost inaudible voice.

**Cost of EEC
Dressed in
K. Report****British Told Food
Aid Go Up 25 Pct.**Continued from Page 1
retail prices from the
paper:

| | France | Britain |
|-------|--------|---------|
| | 152 | 103 |
| | 89 | 40 |
| | 16 | 11 |

Wilmers might well object that the cost of food is not as good as English, but the price argument is almost a weight significantly with a public opinion. The effect, estimated broadly in the white, would be an increase of 4 percent in the cost-of-living.

Wilson emphasized today the actual impact on food or anything else, would be on the terms negotiated in Britain and the S. For the EEC could allow a transitional period or could only reduce the food price to cut down surpluses. The terms are unacceptable, Wilson said bluntly, "we do not do it." But he added a warning: "We have frequently given: 'We pay a price and Europe will price if agreement cannot be reached.'"

Wilson said that the immediate impact of new costs, such as agricultural levies, could be guessed but the long-term benefits could not. A paper was given to say that the balance of payments was too wide to afford any basis for judgment, and is positively adding in that it is impossible that all the elements in calculation will work in the direction.

balance-of-payments impact comes in good part from contributions to the country budget. The white paper says that the balance of payments is too wide to afford any basis for judgment, and is positively adding in that it is impossible that all the elements in calculation will work in the direction.

British Council of the European Movement said tonight that the paper confirmed its view "economic advantages would be the costs."

**India Seen Ready
To Fight Court's
Ruling on Banks****DELHI, Feb. 10 (UPI).—**The prime minister today said India will introduce legislation authorizing nationalization of banks in India, including those owned, Finance Ministry is said today.

India will overcome problems created by the Indian Supreme Court ruling that the government's action earlier today in nationalizing 14 major banks, the officials said. Gandhi announced on July 1969 that the government was taking the banks. The move led to the ruling Congress party, Supreme Court ruled that the action was discriminatory and voided, and that any such move must be approved by Parliament. The July legislation did not apply to the smaller Indian banks or those that were foreign-owned.

Finance Ministry officials said it is necessary for the government to promulgate an ordinance authorizing the nationalization of all banks operating in India to get around the Supreme Court ruling. The government, they said, only take action on the banks already involved. The ordinance, the officials added, also provide for more compensation to shareholders of banks. The Supreme Court said that the government violated constitutional provisions of compensation. Officials said the ordinance is presented to Parliament to be passed when it meets for its budget session. Mrs. Gandhi has majority backing in Parliament.

Boys' Profits
The schoolboy, 15-year-old John Barbour, is famous here for having won a \$1,500 inheritance from his own market. The schoolboy, 15-year-old John Barbour, is famous here for having won a \$1,500 inheritance from his own market. The schoolboy, 15-year-old John Barbour, is famous here for having won a \$1,500 inheritance from his own market.



SPORTY HOPEFUL—The Pontiac division of General Motors yesterday introduced its Firebird models, a sporty line with a redesigned "semi-fastback" body and allowance for installation of the airbag safety device which is still under development. Pontiac general manager James McDonald, noting that the U.S. sports car market dropped last year, said, "We think we can sell 60,000 Firebirds" by Sept. 30, compared with 39,000 in the 1969 period. No price for the new models has been set.

Sent Over \$4 Million to Swiss Banks**Stiff Sentences Given in U.S. Fraud Case**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—Four Americans who pleaded guilty to a mammoth fraud against the U.S. government were given maximum prison sentences today.

Of these, the two men who masterminded the fraud involving millions of dollars in Navy defense contracts—Francis N. Rosenbaum, a prominent Washington attorney, and Andrew L. Stone, a wealthy St. Louis businessman—each was sentenced to five years in prison for each of nine counts of a 1968 federal indictment.

The sentences on eight of the nine counts will run concurrently. This ninth is to be served consecutively—stretching the total to ten years.

Two other individuals—Evelyn Price of St. Louis, Stone's executive secretary, and Robert B. Bregman, president of Bregman Electronics Inc. of New York—were sentenced to five years each.

The alleged fraud extended over four years, from 1963 to 1967. During this time, Rosenbaum was a director and chief counsel for a

St. Louis company which received more than \$47 million in Navy contracts for aircraft rocket launchers.

During this same time, Stone was the company's principal stockholder and chief executive officer. The company first was known as Chromcraft Corp., but became the Techfab division of Alcoa Inc. in 1966 when Chromcraft merged with Alcoa.

Simplified, the case worked this way: Stone and Rosenbaum set up two dummy companies in the United States and fraudulently represented them as subcontractors on the Navy work.

Swiss bankers supplied them with fraudulent bills from other dummy European firms for materials which were never ordered or shipped. The dummy subcontractors then "sold" the nonexistent material to the prime contractor who charged the Navy for it.

In paying off the phony bills, Stone and Rosenbaum were able to siphon the overcharges obtained on the defense contracts out of the country—an amount exceeding \$4 million.

The money went to the Swiss bankers who routed it into the Americans' secret accounts in Switzerland.

Stone and Mrs. Price have also pleaded guilty to conspiring to violate the mutual security act by exporting launchers to Belgium. Rosenbaum faces trial on a New York perjury charge resulting from his statement to a grand jury that he had no Swiss bank accounts.

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**New Officers
To Take Over
Ailing Parvin****Stock to Start Trading
Following SEC Suit**

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10 (AP).—Troubled Parvin-Dorham Co. announced yesterday the resignation of Delbert W. Coleman as chairman and chief executive officer and appointment of a new board of directors with full control.

As a result of the reorganization, the announcement said, the Securities and Exchange Commission has authorized resumption of trading in the firm's shares on the American Stock Exchange on Feb. 16.

The SEC began an investigation after stock in the hotel supply firm, which also operates three gambling casinos in Las Vegas, shot up more than 300 percent in a year. Trading was suspended on Oct. 13.

New directors were identified as George A. Fry, retired head of a Chicago management firm; William R. Hamilton, president of Barons Blakeslee Co., an industrial equipment manufacturer with operations here and in Chicago; Lester B. Knight, chairman of a Chicago management-engineering firm bearing his name, and John A. Frosier, retired vice president of Northern Trust Co. of Chicago.

They have not had any previous connection with the firm, the announcement said. Mr. Fry and Mr. Knight will serve as an executive committee of the board.

The new directors said that at the start of the investigation, the company had been thoroughly investigated and checked with representatives of the SEC, the Amex and the Nevada State Gaming Commission before agreeing to take over.

SEC Charges
The SEC in a civil suit last October accused Parvin-Dorham and 17 other defendants of stock manipulation to obtain millions of dollars for a few individuals at the expense of public investors. The company later entered a consent decree, agreeing not to violate any securities laws, without admitting guilt.

Voting rights to Mr. Coleman's extensive holdings in Parvin have been "irrevocably conferred" upon two of the new board members under a voting trust agreement that terminates Oct. 31, 1979.

This agreement could terminate if, among other things, Mr. Coleman either accepts a tender offer made to all shareholders of the company or sells his stock in a broad public distribution.

The company will attempt to register Mr. Coleman's 297,300 shares with the SEC. Mr. Coleman has indicated, the announcement said, that he will try to dispose of his holdings as soon as he can with minimum impact on the market for the stock.

**Profits, Revenue Rise
At General Telephone**

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—General Telephone and Electronics reported today a 6.7 percent gain in net earnings for 1969, on an 11 percent revenue gain.

Earnings rose to \$294.6 million, or \$2.23 a share, from the year-earlier \$219.9 million, or \$2.10 a share. Revenue totaled \$2.28 billion, up from \$2.09 billion in 1968.

Or the total, telephone operations accounted for a record \$1.51 billion in revenue, up 13 percent from year-ago totals, with profit from this sector rising 8 percent to a record \$182.48 million.

Manufacturing operations contributed \$1.75 billion to revenue, 9 percent more than in 1968, and \$85.86 million to profits, also a 9 percent gain.

Construction spending by GT&E amounted to a record \$846 million in 1969, and the firm said investment would top \$900 million this year.

Goodyear Tire
Goodyear Tire and Rubber reported from Akron, Ohio, today that earnings rose 6.7 percent in 1969, despite a slowdown in growth.

Revenue in 1969, which at \$3.23 billion was 10 percent more than on 1968's \$2.93 billion, also showed a lower gain in the fourth quarter—of 6.5 percent at \$823.5 million, compared with \$779.5 million in 1968.

Net profits for the year totaled \$158.2 million, or \$1.9 a share, up from \$148.26 million, \$2.06 a share, in 1968. Fourth-quarter net was \$41.88 million, 88 cents a share, compared with \$40.88 million, 57 cents a share, in the year-earlier period.

The firm said demand for tires this year should continue to rise "despite an apparent slowdown in the overall economy which may affect some areas of our business."

But, the company added, "contract negotiations with the United Rubber Workers begin in March. Our progress in 1970 will be influenced greatly by what happens at the bargaining table."

R. J. Reynolds
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco reported today a 2 percent profit increase in 1969 on a 3 percent gain in revenue.

Fourth-quarter results showed an upturn, with profits rising 6 percent to \$47.13 million, \$1.06 a share, from the \$44.36 million, 98 cents a share, in the year-earlier period, while revenue jumped 7 percent to \$580 million from \$549.4 million.

For the year as a whole, earnings rose to \$172.21 million, \$3.82 a share, from \$168.93 million, \$3.71 a share, on revenue of \$2.25 billion, up \$219 million.

Reynolds noted that the figures for both years have been adjusted to reflect results from McLean Industries.

Dow Chemical
NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Dow Chemical Co., a major diversified chemical producer, achieved record sales and earnings in 1969 in the fourth quarter, Carl A. Gerstaecker, chairman, reported yesterday from his Midland, Mich., headquarters.

The fourth quarter showed a modest earnings gain. The executive attributed the year's performance principally to "excellent sales and profits outside the United States and to a strong plastics business here and abroad."

Net income, according to the unaudited statement, amounted to \$148.7 million after minority interests, a gain of 9.3 percent from \$136 million earned the year before. Last year's net is equal to \$4.91 a share on the average of 30.3 million shares outstanding, compared with \$4.51 a share on 30.2 million shares in 1968.

Net sales rose 8.75 percent to \$1.79 billion from \$1.65 billion.

Fourth-quarter net income after minority interests came to \$31.9 million, or \$1.05 a share.

In the 1968 final quarter, Dow's net income was \$31.2 million, or \$1.03 a share. Net sales were \$1.63 billion in the 1968 quarter and \$1.71 billion in the 1969 quarter.

Capital expenditures this year are estimated at \$335 million, compared with approximately \$360 million in 1968 and \$306 million in 1967. More than half the 1970 projected amount will be spent in the United States.

Anacosta
Reflecting increased prices, record production and sales to meet the strong demand for copper and other nonferrous metals, Anacosta Co. "lifted its earnings last year by 11.5 percent from 1968."

Estimated consolidated net income for 1969 rose to \$99 million, or \$4.53 a share, from \$88.96 million, or \$4.08 a share, the year before.

Last year's profits were calculated after deducting \$51.89 million, or \$2.37 a share, for additional Chilean participation in profits. The company explained that the nationalization program of the Chilean government affected two of Anacosta's mining properties.

Sales and other operating revenues rose to \$1.41 billion from \$1.05 billion in 1968, with the fourth quarter contributing \$373.97 million, compared with \$312.84 million in the 1968 final quarter.

**N.Y. Market
Again Fails to
Sustain Rally****International Oils Hit
By Middle East News**

By John J. Abele

Continuing the 1970 pattern of not being able to advance for more than two days in a row, prices on the New York Stock Exchange took another tumble today.

Blue-chip issues, particularly international oils, were among the weakest stocks and contributed to a decline of 9.05 in the Dow Jones Industrial average, which closed at 746.53, its lowest reading of the day.

Only two of the average's components—Swift and International Harvester—managed to finish with gains. The setback left the average less than 3 points away from the year's low of 744.06 on Jan. 30.

Swift wound up the day with a gain of 5 1/4 at 31 1/4 while international Harvester rose 1 1/2 at 27 1/8.

The decline continued steadily throughout the session on moderate turnover. Volume amounted to 10.11 million shares against 10.53 million yesterday. At the close, there were 429 losers against 469 winners, just about reversing the pattern shown in yesterday's mild upturn.

Weakness in the big oil issues apparently reflected renewed nervousness over the situation in the Middle East.

In an allusion to U.S. oil interests, five Arab countries have warned that they would not allow Arab "resources and wealth" to be used to support Israel.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, one of the more active oil issues, hit a new 1969-70 low of 52 3/4 and closed at 53 1/4, down 2 points. Gulf Oil, the fourth most active stock, fell 1 3/8, to 34 7/8, and Texaco, also active, dipped 1/4, to 25 1/8. Standard Oil of California dropped 2 3/8, to 43 1/4.

Other large losers in the oil group were Ohio Standard, down 4 1/4, to 60 1/4; Superior, down 4, to 120; Atlantic Richfield, down 3 1/4, to 65 1/4; Midwest Oil, down 2 1/2, to 66, and Louisiana Land, down 1 3/8, to 39 1/4.

Price declines in these domestic oil issues apparently stemmed from reports that a presidential task force was about to recommend changes in oil import policies designed to produce long-range declines in the price of crude oil.

Raytheon topped the most-active list with volume of 473,500 shares and closed at 28, down 1 3/8, after trading as low as 25 7/8. A block of 463,000 shares traded in the lower price, with Donaldson, Lukin & Jenrette acting as brokers for both sides of the trade.

The same firm also handled a 198,100-share block of Arco Steel, which closed at 24 1/8, down 3/8, and a 48,000-share block of Pfizer, which finished at 108 3/4, down 2 3/4.

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| 1 | DineClub | .50 | 251 | 15% | 15% | 15% |
| 2 | Disney | .306 | 173 | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 3 | DistSug | 1.29 | 1 | 46% | 46% | 46% |


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100

1990

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).

[illegible]

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| Year | AIP Fully Paid 10-year Plan (\$) | Dow-Jones Industrial Average (\$) |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1959 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1960 | 10,500 | 9,500 |
| 1961 | 11,000 | 10,000 |
| 1962 | 11,500 | 9,500 |
| 1963 | 12,000 | 10,500 |
| 1964 | 12,500 | 11,500 |
| 1965 | 13,000 | 12,500 |
| 1966 | 13,500 | 13,500 |
| 1967 | 14,000 | 12,500 |
| 1968 | 14,500 | 13,000 |
| 1969 | 15,000 | 13,500 |
| 1970 | 15,500 | 13,000 |
| 1971 | 16,000 | 13,500 |
| 1972 | 16,500 | 13,000 |
| 1973 | 17,000 | 13,500 |
| 1974 | 17,500 | 13,000 |
| 1975 | 18,000 | 13,500 |
| 1976 | 18,500 | 13,000 |
| 1977 | 19,000 | 13,500 |
| 1978 | 19,500 | 13,000 |
| 1979 | 20,000 | 13,500 |
| 1980 | 20,500 | 13,000 |
| 1981 | 21,000 | 13,500 |
| 1982 | 21,500 | 13,000 |
| 1983 | 22,000 | 13,500 |
| 1984 | 22,500 | 13,000 |
| 1985 | 23,000 | 13,500 |
| 1986 | 23,500 | 13,000 |
| 1987 | 24,000 | 13,500 |
| 1988 | 24,000 | 13,500 |
| 1989 | 24,000 | 13,500 |

— Any ten-year period in the Australian Investment Plan.
— Dow-Jones Industrial Average 1959-1989

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Kidd Holds 3d in Combined

Giant Slalom to Schranz, Takes World Cup Lead

By Mike Katz

VAL GARDENA, Italy, Feb. 10.—Karl Schranz, after spending the worst 24 hours since his racing, a 2 minutes 4.0 seconds today, won the world championship in giant slalom.

Today he proved it didn't matter registering the fastest time for his second heat (the course was closed out to the first heat) as he was the same distance and had the same number of gates as yesterday for a winning total of 4:19.19.

The second heat did not change the order of the first three leaders. Werner Biecher of Austria had the second fastest time for the second heat, and finished with 4:19.33, for a total of 4:19.58 and he silver medal. Dumeng Giovanoli of Switzerland was only fifth fastest today with 2:05.04, but held the bronze with a 4:21.15 total.

Reini Messner gave Austria its third place in the top five by tying for fourth place with Max Rieger of West Germany.

In 1969, when John F. Kennedy was president and the New York Jets were in last place for the first time, Karl Schranz was winning world skiing championships. At the Federation Internationale de Ski meet that year in Chamouilly, the 3-year-old Schranz was second in the giant slalom, first in the downhill and first in the combined.

In 1964, he picked up the silver medal in the Innsbruck Olympics

for the giant slalom. In 1966, at the world championships, he won the bronze for the event at Portillo, Chile.

In 1968 at Grenoble, he was sixth in the giant and fifth in the downhill (losing time because someone wandered out onto the track: he was given a rerun, won the event, but then the Olympic officials ruled that only his first run counted) and Jean-Claude Killy had his sweep of the gold medals.

Last season, he won the World Cup and his victory today gave him a total of 142 World Cup points, more than Patrick Russell of France and Gustav Thoeni of Italy.

What's more, he is still the favorite for the downhill on Sunday, an event in which he is ranked first in the world by the FIS (he is ranked second in the giant slalom to Thoeni).

"I won't be so nervous and I'll be able to think now," he said.



Karl Schranz
Young Enough

"I already have one gold medal and if I lose the downhill, it won't be such a pity."

What is a pity was Schranz's fall Sunday in the special slalom, which eliminated him from the combined standings. Russell, who was second in the special and eighth in the giant, leads the combined with 1048 points (10 points is given to the winner of an event, and the losers are charged with points for the time they finish behind).

The combined standings are the only consolation for the French today. Jean-Noel Augert, the winner of the special slalom and fourth after the first heat of the giant, fell today, as did Henri Duvillard. But Alain Pons managed a ninth place, and is second in the combined with 1649 points.

Third in the combined? The remarkable Bill Kidd, who is bowing out to turn pro or to go to graduate school, Kidd, who gave the United States its first men's medal since 1964 by taking the bronze in the special, ignored the pain in his back and improved his 30th place of yesterday in the giant to 15th with a 2:05.40 clocking, the eighth best time for the second heat.

He now has 15.89 points in the combined and, although the downhill is not his specialty, is in good position to pick up his second medal. The favorite for the combined must be Giovanoli, who is fourth with 31.26 points, but is the only one of the leaders who is strong in the downhill.

The other Americans completed a mediocre performance. Rick Chaffee wound up 21st with a combined time of 4:27.07, Hank Kishiwa was 30th in 4:28.59 and Spider Sabich was disqualified for missing a gate.

Tomorrow, the girls begin their competition with the downhill.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Karl Schranz, Austria | 4:19.19 |
| 2. Werner Biecher, Austria | 4:19.58 |
| 3. Dumeng Giovanoli, Switzerland | 4:21.15 |
| 4. Reini Messner, Austria | 4:21.15 |
| 5. Max Rieger, West Germany | 4:21.15 |
| 6. Jean-Noel Augert, France | 4:22.11 |
| 7. Kurt Schneider, Austria | 4:22.11 |
| 8. Patrick Russell, France | 4:22.97 |
| 9. Alain Pons, France | 4:23.04 |
| 10. Bill Kidd, U.S. | 4:23.37 |

In Round Robin Tennis Early Lead to Smith, Santana

HAWTHORNE, N.J., Feb. 10.—Stan Smith of Los Angeles, the No. 1 ranked player of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, defeated Ilie Nastase of Romania, 6-4, 6-3, and Clark Graebner of New York City, 6-4, to move into the third round as the leader of the first division in the Schaefer Tropic 87,500 round robin.

The tournament is scored under a modified Van Allen system. No player can go to advantage and no game is played with more than nine points.

Graebner and Nastase are deadlocked for the second spot in the first division. Nastase defeated Cliff Richey, 6-4, and Graebner took down Richey, 6-3.

In the second division, veteran Manuel Santana of Spain leads with 23 points after taking a 6-5 verdict over Arthur Ashe of the United States. Earlier, Santana overpowered Brazil's Tomaz Koch, 6-1, while Ashe topped Yugoslavia's Zeljko Franulovic, 6-5.

Ashe is in second place in the second division with 16 points.

Vanderbilt Invitational

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Ann Haydon Jones of Britain, the reigning Wimbledon champion, stopped Valeria Ziegenfuss of San Diego, 6-4, 6-7, and Margaret Court of Australia, the world's No. 1 player, overpowered Françoise Durr of France, 6-0, 6-0, in the opening round of the \$5,000 Vanderbilt Ladies Invitational.

The Super Bowl Comes to Paris

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The Super Bowl, featuring the Kansas City Chiefs of the AFL vs. the Minnesota Vikings of the NFL, will be presented tomorrow as the game-of-the-week film in Paris.

The free showings, sponsored by TWA and American Express, will take place at 12:15 and 1 p.m. at the Cinema Le Triomphe, 92 Champs-Elysees. For schedules in other cities, consult the local TWA office.

Monday's College Basketball

EAST

| |
|--|
| Bridgeport 83, Adelphi 83. |
| Stony Brook 83, Albany Poly 62. |
| St. John's 77, Brooklyn College 47. |
| PDU 63, Montclair St. 52. |
| Assumption 81, Brandeis 60. |
| Riggs 60, Pratt 61. |
| Georgia Tech 82, Pitt 63. |
| Colby 84, MIT 77. |
| C.W. Post 86, CUNY 64. |
| Johns Hopkins 77, Frank & Marshall 68. |
| Long Island U. 86, St. Peter's 83. |
| St. Mary's 81, St. Francis (Pa.) 80. |

SOUTH

| |
|------------------------------------|
| South Carolina 81, Wake Forest 54. |
| East Carolina 82, Old Dominion 67. |
| Florida 61, Vanderbilt 70. |
| American U. 90, Gettysburg 78. |
| Maryland 81, St. George's 78. |
| Lehigh 80, St. Francis (Pa.) 68. |
| Georgia Southern 84, Mercer 60. |
| Duke 81, Clemson 78. |
| Tampa 80, Armstrong State 72. |
| Alabama 82, Georgia 86. |
| North Carolina 88, N.C. State 88. |
| Alcorn A&M 90, Arkansas A&M 88. |

Condemn NCAA's 'Misuse of Power,' Yale Asks ECAC

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10.—Yale University has challenged the National Collegiate Athletic Association's "gross misuse of its power" and has charged that the Eastern College Athletic Conference Council has no right to punish Yale or any of its athletes as the result of the Jack Langer eligibility case.

In a letter to Asa Bushnell, commissioner of the ECAC, Yale requested a hearing before the 189 other members of the conference at their annual meeting Feb. 25, virtually daring that group to expel Yale. The letter, which has now been issued publicly, was sent last Wednesday. It also called on ECAC members to condemn the NCAA.

The NCAA Council placed Yale on a two-year probation last month for allowing Langer to participate in the Macomb Games last summer, but the ECAC Council, unsure of its ground, took no action.

Yale has contended all along that only the entire ECAC membership could levy a penalty and that the only punishment possible under the ECAC constitution is expulsion.

"ECAC rules were not followed when the committee on eligibility sought to punish Langer," the university said in the letter. "Hence the way is open for the full ECAC membership to take a stand on the true issue of importance: the NCAA's gross misuse of its power."

Big O Vetos Royals' Sendoff

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Neither Oscar Robertson, who is considered the game's most complete performer, nor Wilmer (Bill) Hoeket, who has yet to explore the boundaries of his talent, played basketball last Saturday night at Madison Square Garden. Robertson, for ten years the star of the Cincinnati Royals, was home with an injury he might have played with in another time, while Hoeket, in his second year with the Knicks, sat on the bench and watched his learning curve drop.

Robertson is locked in a bitter, highly publicized controversy with his new coach, Bob Cousy, and the Royals' management. The club's personnel losses are underpinned reconstruction and Robertson, at 31, is apparently considered more valuable as a barrier item than as a building block. A deal was negotiated to trade him to Baltimore, without his advice.

Robertson, who has the contractual power to veto a trade, refused to go. His emotional reactions seemed to include anger and militancy and a sense of betrayal. He also said he would not play in Cincinnati next season.

Hoeket is 23. He has played in only 20 of the Knicks' 61 games this season. He has averaged about 6 1/2 minutes and 4 points per game. He will probably be made available to the four new teams in the National Basketball Association's expansion draft this spring. Hoeket says he will try not to think about that for another three months, but then admits, softly, that the only aspect of his life he dislikes is that "all of us are pawns."

The Franchise Comes First

At every level of every professional sport the athlete is a pawn, his individual needs secondary to the needs of the team and the franchise. That's part of the deal. Robertson and Hoeket are certainly no horrible examples. Robertson is reportedly making a basketball salary of \$100,000 a year, and he has years to go. He has set records, and he has established himself, through the player's association, as a leader among his colleagues.

Hoeket has a marketing degree from Ohio State, a salary estimated at \$35,000, and a future in the game. But, he says, "I would like things to be a little more determined. I guess that's from my upbringing, or how I think, but I'd like to determine my own destiny a little more."

That Robertson, the star, or Hoeket, the third-stringer, could be traded to another city is only part of their problem. The athlete counts his life out in the minutes of playing time, but he has no assurance—especially if he has a vague future with a team—that he will play.

"I feel I'm capable of handling this team, any team," said Robertson Friday night in Cincinnati, but Cousy's new system gives him less and less chance. The forwards carry more of the offensive burden, there is more running, and Robertson is often out of the play or moving without the ball.

Friday night in Cincinnati was a good one for Hoeket. With 6 minutes 34 seconds left in the game, and the Knicks leading by 35 points, coach Red Holzman finally felt secure enough to let Mike Riordan, the first backcourt reserve,



SUIT YOURSELF—The Big O watches floundering teammates from sidelines.

and Nate Bowman, the first reserve center, operate with the third string—Johnny Warren, Don May and Hoeket. The subs poured it on, and the final score was 136-92. Hoeket scored four points and took two rebounds.

Saturday the Knicks won, 121-114, and Warren and Hoeket never took off their warm-up jackets.

May was at a reserve meeting. "After about two months of the season, you see your relative position on a team and accept it," said Hoeket, whose first season was marred by a late start, because of the Olympics, and a knee injury. "You try to keep yourself ready on the bench, actively interested in the game. I've learned from watching Dave DeBussche, but now I've watched him against every forward in the league, maybe five times each, and my learning curve has tapered off."

Robertson was never a sub, but he never achieved the public acclaim, with attendant money and interesting opportunities, that he might have gained playing in New York, or like Cousy, in Boston. "He never played with a winner," said Cousy. "And I thought he'd jump at the opportunity. We were doing him a favor sending him to a contender."

"When I was in college," said Hoeket, "the epitome was to be drafted by the Cincinnati Royals. Now look at them—internal difficulties, problems with the franchise, a speed-type movement I might not fit into. And look where I am. What happens will happen. It's part of the game."

RED SMITH

Perfidious Media

IF the Department of Justice, the

Federal Communications Commission and the Central Intelligence Agency know what's good for them, they will immediately subpoena the notes scribbled by Lincoln Warden of the New York Times Saturday in Palm Springs, Calif. Also carbons of stories filed by the Associated Press, United Press International, tapes of interviews recorded at the Bob Hope Golf Classic, the National Broadcasting Co.'s kinescope and negatives of all news photographs.

There were approximately 500 participants in the pro-amateur competition and 498 of them did not bounce an iron shot off the skull of a companion. America has the right to know why the news media suppressed this story. Perhaps as many as 498 did not play another man's ball on the second hole or, for that matter, any hole. Not a single headline in the nation's press included this golf tournament.

Hundreds of players got through 18 holes without whiffing when they swung the driver. Where were the newsmen while this was taking place?

Accumulate the Negative

Scores of golfers avoided the pond on the third fairway, didn't hit out of bounds and never put a fairway wood into the gallery, dozens got by with only two putts on the sixth green, sinking one from three feet away instead of blowing it. Is anybody going to pretend it was mere coincidence that Doug Sanders, standing in plain sight out in the middle of the fairway, opening an inch-long gash in the professional's source.

That was on the first hole. On the second, Agnew and Sen. George Murphy, the soft-shoe statesman from California, played each other's ball; on the third, Agnew lost a ball in the water. On the fourth he hit wildly into the crowd and a member of the military threw the ball back onto the fairway. On the sixth he three-putted. Flubbing that three-footer. On the eighth he whiffed.

Typically, the New York Times reprinted this horror story with relief displaying it on Page 1 of the sports section under a four-column head with a three-column photograph of Sanders, the bleeding victim. Approximately a column

and a half of type was devoted to the lurid details.

Meanwhile, leading the field was a foursome that included Hank Stram, coach of the Kansas City Chiefs, with a phenomenal score of 43 under par. What did The Times do with this fact? Gave it one sentence, and buried that at the very bottom of Page 5.

Though some may feel that the media were less than generous to

golfers Agnew, not even Walter Cronkite has gone so far as to imply that breaking Sanders' head open was anything other than an accident.

In this respect, the commentators have shown admirable restraint. After all, Sanders was wearing an orange-and-green sweater, green slacks, an orange shirt and orange shoes, and Agnew is a conservative

both politically and sartorially.

Kentucky 1st in SEC

UCLA's Late Drive Tops Washington St.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP).—"You don't get a chance to knock off No. 1 very often," Mary Harshman said last night after his 24 points led Alabama over No. 20 Georgia, 84-86. That dropped the Bulldogs out of a tie with Kentucky for the Southeastern Conference lead.

Kansas State's Big Eight lead was chopped to one game when Iowa State beat the Wildcats, 80-64, while runner-up Missouri downed Oklahoma, 85-47. And Pete Maravich scored 49 more points in Louisiana State's 127-118 defeat of Tulane.

Five other members of the Associated Press's top ten were in action. Second-ranked South Carolina crushed Wake Forest, 81-54. No. 3 Kentucky whalloped Mississippi State, 88-57, tenth-ranked North Carolina came from far behind for an 88-86 triumph over fifth-ranked North Carolina State and New Mexico State, No. 6, trounced Montana State, 92-73.

Unbeaten UCLA didn't catch the fired-up Cougars until the final three minutes and went ahead to stay at 69-68 on Steve Patterson's rebound with 44 seconds left.

Key Play

The key play came 12 seconds later. State's Dennis Hagg out-leaped UCLA's Henry Bibby on a jump ball but the Bruins' long-armed Sidney Wicks picked it off. With 25 seconds remaining Curtis Rowe sank a free throw and Bibby wrapped it up with two more with charity tosses ten seconds to play.

Bibby paced the winners with 22 points, John Vallely had 14 and Patterson 12. Rick Erickson had 28 for the Cougars.

South Carolina (18-1) took a 28-15 halftime lead despite Wake Forest's slowdown tactics. John Roche and Tom Owens scored 24 points apiece and Owens pulled down 18 rebounds. The Gamecocks have won 17 straight.

Kentucky's high-scoring Dan Issel managed only 17 points against Mississippi State but Mike Pratt took up the slack with 26 as the Wildcats ran their record to 18-1.

North Carolina Baliles

North Carolina trailed N.C. State by 12 points in the second half before Charlie Scott, who finished with 33, led the way back. A three-point play by Scott and two free throws by Dennis Wuyck with four seconds left wrapped it up.

Jimmy Collins poured in 31 points and Sam Lacey contributed 20 in New Mexico State's rout of Montana State.

Among the second ten, 12th-ranked Marquette rallied from a ten-point halftime deficit behind Jeff Sewell and Ken Meminger and edged Air Force, 79-74. No. 17 Western Kentucky continued unbeaten in the Ohio Valley Conference with an 88-77 victory over

Eastern Kentucky: 18th-ranked Southern California dropped a 77-72 double overtime thriller to Washington and Jimmy Hollon's 24 points led Alabama over No. 20 Georgia, 84-86. That dropped the Bulldogs out of a tie with Kentucky for the Southeastern Conference lead.

Kansas State's Big Eight lead was chopped to one game when Iowa State beat the Wildcats, 80-64, while runner-up Missouri downed Oklahoma, 85-47. And Pete Maravich scored 49 more points in Louisiana State's 127-118 defeat of Tulane.

College Cage Ratings

WRITER'S POLL

By The Associated Press

(First-place vote, records through Saturday in parentheses.)

| | Pts. |
|--------------------------------|------|
| 1. UCLA (97) (17-0) | 540 |
| 2. South Carolina (11) (17-1) | 423 |
| 3. Kentucky (18-1) | 243 |
| 4. St. Bonaventure (13-1) | 243 |
| 5. North Carolina State (17-1) | 213 |
| 6. New Mexico State (18-2) | 183 |
| 7. Jacksonville (17-1) | 153 |
| 8. Pennsylvania (19-1) | 153 |
| 9. Florida State (15-2) | 153 |
| 10. North Carolina (14-4) | 103 |
| 11. Wake Forest (14-3) | 103 |
| 12. Marquette (14-3) | 103 |
| 13. Davidson (16-3) | 61 |
| 14. Iowa (11-4) | 61 |
| 15. Houston (16-3) | 61 |
| 16. Notre Dame (14-3) | 51 |
| 17. Western Kentucky (15-3) | 51 |
| 18. Southern California (15-4) | 51 |
| 19. Columbia (16-3) | 51 |
| 20. Georgia (11-4) | 51 |

Also receiving votes, in alphabetical order: Cincinnati, Kansas State, Miami, Long Beach State, Louisville, Ohio U., Purdue, Santa Clara U., Utah State, Villanova, Wake Forest.

COACHES POLL

By United Press International

| | Pts. |
|-------------------------|------|
| 1. UCLA (34) | 274 |
| 2. South Carolina | 274 |
| 3. Kentucky (11) | 274 |
| 4. St. Bonaventure | 274 |
| 5. North Carolina State | 274 |
| 6. New Mexico State | 174 |
| 7. Jacksonville | 174 |
| 8. North Carolina | 174 |
| 9. Pennsylvania | 174 |
| 10. Drake | 174 |
| 11. Wake Forest | 174 |
| 12. Davidson | 174 |
| 13. Houston | 174 |
| 14. Wyoming (15-4) | 174 |
| 15. Marquette | 174 |
| 16. Notre Dame | 174 |
| 17. Santa Clara (15-3) | 174 |
| 18. Western Kentucky | 174 |
| 19. Florida State | 174 |
| 20. Ohio U. (15-3) | 174 |
| 21. Drexel (12-5) | 9 |

NBA Scoring Leaders

| | G | FG | FT | Pts. | Avg. |
|------------------------|----|-----|-----|------|------|
| 1. West, LA | 54 | 814 | 442 | 1710 | 31.7 |
| 2. Alcindor, Milwaukee | 68 | 642 | 327 | 1616 | 23.9 |
| 3. Hayes, SD | 56 | 585 | 288 | 1461 | 25.9 |
| 4. Cunningham, Phila. | 60 | 807 | 369 | 1583 | 26.4 |
| 5. Robertson, Cin. | 55 | 535 | 333 | 1403 | 25.5 |
| 6. Hudson, Atl. | 50 | 61 | 329 | 1311 | 23.9 |
| 7. Rube, Seattle | 59 | 559 | 293 | 1411 | 23.9 |
| 8. Hawkins, Phoenix | 60 | 301 | 421 | 1429 | 23.8 |
| 9. Mullins, SF | 53 | 512 | 236 | 1260 | 23.8 |
| 10. Havlicek, Bos. | 57 | 488 | 322 | 1308 | 22.9 |

NHL Scoring Leaders

| | G | A | Pts. |
|------------------------|----|----|------|
| 1. Orr, Boston | 20 | 40 | 72 |
| 2. Espinoza, Boston | 20 | 40 | 72 |
| 3. Tassan, N.Y. | 24 | 39 | 63 |
| 4. Milits, Chicago | 28 | 37 | 65 |
| 5. Goyette, St. Louis | 20 | 36 | 56 |
| 6. Balon, N.Y. | 23 | 32 | 55 |
| 7. Lacombe, Montreal | 18 | 32 | 51 |
| 8. Ratelle, N.Y. | 23 | 28 | 51 |
| 9. Bucyk, Boston | 22 | 27 | 49 |
| 10. Rousseau, Montreal | 20 | 28 | 48 |

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Observer

White House Memos

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The stories that President Nixon became interested in new uniforms for the White House police only after his recent European trip are pure nonsense, inspired no doubt by the Democratic National Committee.

A batch of confidential documents leaked by a White House source with a German name reveals that Nixon, in fact, was early as August, 1968, when all public-opinion polls indicated that he would be easily elected President.

The memo of a private conversation held the night of Aug. 5 with Prof. Henry Kissinger and a number of other foreign-policy thinkers whose intellects are equally incredible reveals that Nixon himself raised the question while Prof. Franz Buehler was urging the wisdom of inviting as many foreign heads of state as possible to the White House to explain the Vietnam policy.

"Ah," the President is quoted in the memo as saying, "but what will they think if we let them get the impression that our White House police look shabbier than theirs?"

Aside from the notation (laughter), the Aug. 5 transcript makes no further reference to the White House police, but it is clear that the subject was never far from the President's mind.

There is, for example, the transcript of Nixon's conversation with David Eisenhower on the night of Nov. 8, 1968—election night. "It still looks terribly close, doesn't it?" Eisenhower is quoted as saying.

"We will win," Nixon replied. "We must win. There is simply too much at stake—Vietnam, harmony between the races, the uniforms of the White House police."

Unfortunately, Eisenhower is satisfied to reply, "Gosh, I hadn't thought of that," so that Nixon is not drawn out on the subject, and therefore we cannot know how far his thinking had gone at the time. Was he, at that relatively early date, leaning toward the swastika-buckling uniform of the Bengal Lancers?

The transcript of a conversation with his wife in the White House sometime after midnight on Feb. 8, 1969, contains a

tantalizing clue. "Dick," Mrs. Nixon is quoted as saying, "you know you and I are going to have a hard day tomorrow drawing up an argument to sell Congress on the ABM. Why don't you turn off that old movie and come to bed?"

To which Nixon is quoted in reply as follows. "This is Gary Cooper in 'The Lives of a Bengal Lancer' Pat. I haven't seen this since I was a kid. Doesn't Gary look terrific in that turban? Do you think this country is ready for turbans on its policemen yet, Pat?"

The next clue comes in the transcript of a long meeting of the National Security Council held in the spring of 1969. For perhaps two hours the nation's most brilliant strategic thinkers and Attorney General John Mitchell have been discussing Soviet intentions, nuclear disarmament and the odds on an apocalypse.

Judging from the transcript, the President has been silent for perhaps an hour when the following exchange occurs:

Gen. Friedman: Of course, dealing with the Russians we've always got to keep our credibility up.

President Nixon: Exactly! And our power can scarcely be made credible, gentlemen, if the President's own policemen are to look no more impressive than... well, than Mayor Daley's... or John Lindsay's.

Adm. Riefel: Fatal miscalculations leading to war have sprung from more trivial things, Mr. President.

Finally, on the evening of May 27, while meeting secretly with Vice-President Agnew to study the Humble-Brinkley report for biased eyebrows, the President was quoted as speaking as follows during an aspirin commercial.

"Yes, Mr. President?"

"If you were President, would you want your policemen to look at least as good as Nelson's?"

"I beg your pardon, Mr. President?"

"I said, and I'll try to say it again, perfectly clearly..."

"Agnew's reply—'Sh! Here comes Brinkley again. You take your aspirin, Mr. President. The closed the subject at least in the written record, until the new uniforms were delivered.

A folk legend began as the Graf Spee sank in December, 1939.

Keynote

Latin America's Legend of the Graf Spee

By Malcolm W. Browne

BUENOS AIRES (NYT).—Nearly every day fresh red and white flowers are heaped up before a swastika—a carved wooden cross at the German Cemetery in Buenos Aires.

The grave is that of Capt. Hans Langsdorff, the late commander of the German warship Admiral Graf Spee.

The flowers left at the Langsdorff grave by admirers of several nationalities are disturbing to some observers here. The Graf Spee and its captain and crew have become a part of the folk legends of Argentina and Uruguay as well as a focus for right-wing and even Nazi political activity.

The German-speaking community of Argentina probably numbers about one-half million people, many of whom have been Argentine citizens for generations. Relatively few of them have engaged in any form of political activity since the end of World War II.

Nazi Settlers

Nevertheless, substantial numbers of Argentines and German residents of Argentina were strongly pro-Nazi during the 1930s and World War II, and various Nazi war criminals, including Adolf Eichmann, settled here after the war.

Some observers believe that right-wing or even Nazi political activity is currently increasing within the German-Argentine circle. Efforts by right-wing elements to take over the administration of a German school in Bariloche, Argentina, are cited as an example.

The Graf Spee was one of a number of "armored ships" built by Germany before the war in contravention of the Versailles treaty, which prohibited Germany from building battleships. Technically heavy cruisers, the Graf Spee and its sister ships came to be known as "pocket battleships."

When the war began in September, 1939, the Graf Spee was assigned to attack South Atlantic shipping carrying supplies to Britain. With two batteries of 11-inch guns and other heavy armament, the raider became the terror of shipping lanes along the South American and African coasts.

Langsdorff's local image as a great naval hero is based partly on the fact that although he sank nine merchant ships in the course of his cruise, no one was killed as a result. The Graf Spee took aboard the crews as prisoners or, in some cases, accepted pledges of surrender from ship captains.

But three British cruisers, the Exeter, Achilles and Ajax, located and cornered the Graf Spee near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, which separates Uruguay from Argentina. In the battle of Dec. 13, 1939, the British ships were badly damaged, but the Graf Spee was also damaged and entered the neutral port of Montevideo, Uruguay.

Ship Blown Up

Under intense diplomatic pressure from the British Foreign Office, the Uruguayan government finally ordered the German ship to get out. Langsdorff weighed anchor, but then ordered his ship evacuated and blown up.

Of the Graf Spee's 1,000-man crew, 38 had been killed in the battle with the British cruisers. They were buried in Uruguay. Most of the rest of the crew was interned in Argentina.

Langsdorff, on Dec. 20, 1939, draped himself with the ship's flag and shot himself. An estimated 300,000 Argentines attended his funeral, and many continue to attend annual commemorative ceremonies at the German Cemetery.

There are 12 Graf Spee veterans living in Uruguay, and an estimated 500 more scattered throughout Argentina. About 130 of them are active members of Graf Spee veterans associations in Buenos Aires and other major Argentine cities.

Sometimes members of the Tacuara, an Argentine Nazi terrorist organization, turn up at Graf Spee functions wearing swastika armbands and with arms raised in the Hitler salute. Most of the former German sailors express chagrin at this, and order the swastikas removed.

PEOPLE:

Trumpeter Al Hirt Hit In Mouth by Brick

Displaced jazz trumpeter Al Hirt was hit in the face by a thrown brick as he was riding on a float in a New Orleans Mardi Gras celebration. Twelve stitches were required to close the cut on his mouth. He said he has been forced to cancel two engagements and fears that his career may be in danger. "I'll tell you one other thing," said Hirt, 43, and a New Orleans resident, "this is my last parade, at least until our city fathers take a hard look at all the violence in Mardi Gras this year. Not just for me, but for all the people who love Mardi Gras and ride in parades and go out to watch parades and yell for throws (gifts). The scary thing is that this could mean the whole ball game—my career. We just won't know until the doctors take a closer look when they can remove the stitches and I try to play my horn again."

The brick-throwing incident happened Sunday night. Recently knighted actor-playwright Noel Coward saw a David Merrick production of Coward's "Private Lives" in New York. Asked how he liked the show, Coward replied: "I did enjoy it so. It is a funny play, isn't it?"

Dame Flora MacLeod of MacLeod, the only woman chieftain of a Scottish clan, celebrated her 92nd birthday recently in New York with 185 of the estimated 25,000 MacLeods in the United States. Among other things she recounted in an interview in The New York Times was that she was the last child born at No. 10 Downing St., the residence of British prime ministers. No, her father wasn't the prime minister, rather: "My parents lived at No. 11 Downing St., the home of the British chancellor of the exchequer. [Her grandfather was Sir Stafford Northcliffe, later Earl of Idelvalley, then chancellor of the exchequer.] Disraeli was prime minister and offered to change places with my grandfather to accommodate his larger family. As a result, I was born at No. 10, the last baby to have been born there to date."

The advertisements ask for a man to become a postman, no qualifications needed, pay adequate. Fringe benefits—home in the Royal Mews near Buckingham Palace. The only stipulation is that the man should be aged between 18 and



Al Hirt holding a piece of the brick that hit him.

30. The advertisements in several British newspapers were placed by Queen Elizabeth, who is looking for staff.

Murder—or in this case simply theft—will out. William Bargard, 23, advertised some expensive items for sale in an Oakland, Calif., newspaper. Among other things he offered were a fur coat, photographic equipment, TV sets and tape recording gear. Police answered the ad and arrested Bargard after a reader recognized the items as those that were stolen from a friend's home.

Two more luckless crooks. This pair held up a bank machine in the street near the intersection of a bank in Kansas City, Kan., and made off with a brown paper bag containing sandwiches for the teller.

In rites at the chateau of Lignieres, France, using water from the Ebro and Guadalquivir Rivers of Spain, Joseph Cardinal Leger of France yesterday baptized Charles Xavier de Bourbon-Parme, son of Francis Irene of the Netherlands and Prince Charles Hughes de Bourbon-Parme. Cardinal Leger tendered to the Spanish crown.

West German film director Georg Kluge, 53, abandoned Monday his attempt to film the first mass to be held in Ireland to Britain in a hydrogen-filled balloon. He waited for six hours at the airport but, due to a storm, had to finally call off the attempt.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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